

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS


Established 1914

A Weekly Business Paper for Those Who Make, Sell, or Buy  
Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, Essential and Fatty Oils

VOLUME XI,

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 13, 1922

No. 11



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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

## DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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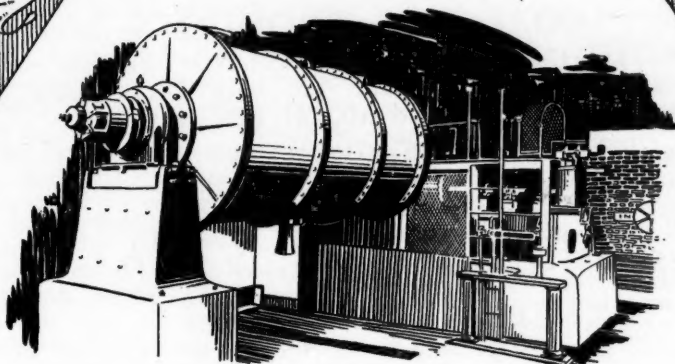
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40 Rector Street



New York, N. Y.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

VOLUME XI, NUMBER 11

[SEPTEMBER 13, 1922]

## THE GOVERNMENT'S SUIT

In the bill of complaint against the Chemical Foundation the Government seeks to go behind the returns, so to speak, and have a recount or reconsideration of the facts in the sale of seized German patents by the Alien Property Custodian. The papers do not deny the legality of the executive order issued by the Assistant Secretary of State, but leave the question to the Court for consideration, alleging that facts were withheld from President Wilson and Mr. Polk which would have caused them to withhold their signatures to the orders. Deception is charged and the statement made that the consideration paid by the Chemical Foundation was grossly inadequate.

The papers in the case dwell with great particularity and emphasis on the fact that certain men prominent in the chemical industry approached the Alien Property Custodian and induced him to undertake the sale of the patents upon the "pretended" necessity of protecting the American chemical industry. It seems logical for men who were interested in protecting the American industry to do this, and we doubt whether such act is a crime or even reprehensible. The Government attorneys seem to have had great difficulty in establishing suspicious circumstances to uphold the charge of gross deceit. It could hardly be expected that leading grocers or manufacturers of automobiles would be sufficiently interested in the subject to fight against German competition in the chemical industry to the extent of underwriting a company for \$460,600. However "forced" some of these allegations may seem, nevertheless the charges are serious, and the result of the suit may imperil the whole chemical industry. The legal answer of the companies and associations involved may develop some very interesting facts, and may call for something more definite than general statements that President Wilson and Mr. Polk are of different mind today than when they authorized the sale of the patents, acting under the authority of Congress. The answer will be awaited with great interest in the chemical trade.

## WHAT WE OWE THE CHEMIST

The meeting of the American Chemical Society at Pittsburgh proves that the world must give credit to the chemical industry for something more than technical processes used in manufacturing. While the papers read at the divisional sessions were necessarily too profound for popular interest, they developed the fact that we are indebted to the chemist for many products vital to daily life; many comforts and luxuries never enjoyed by the people of any nation before the chemist made

their use possible; and for protection from disease in time of peace and against destruction by enemies in time of war. The discoveries in the pharmaceutical field, in explosives, in insecticides are widely known and the world accepts them without more than passing comment.

In the strictly industrial field we have artificial silk, in which the chemist imitates the silkworm's wonderful natural product; in synthetic colors the chemist has produced the scarlet of the cochineal bug and the blue of the indigo plant; artificial ivory supplants the elephant's tusks which were rapidly becoming prohibitive in price; it is no longer necessary to pursue the musk deer to his haunts in Asia to obtain the perfume that made him famous; the tortoise of India would be unable to differentiate between the artificial shell now made into combs and toilet articles from the shell of his ancestors from which the snuff boxes of the English nobility were manufactured; nor can the artificial rubber, which the chemist has introduced be distinguished from the genuine made from the latex of the rubber tree, unless examined with an expert's eye.

The chemist preserves and prolongs life by his study of foodstuffs. One tells us of the value of the vitamine; another of a cure for goitre, or at least a preventative, found in seaweed kelp which provides the iodine necessary; it was a chemist who discovered a test for milk by the use of methylene blue which discolors milk that is old, but leaves no trace in the strictly fresh; and to the joy of the automobilist a compound has been found which will increase the speed and mileage and at the same time eliminate to a great degree the "knocking" which is so injurious to engines. These are only a few of the boons to humanity placed at our service by the chemist. To learn what he is doing in the world of manufacturing be sure to visit the Exposition of Chemical Industries this week and study the exhibits there.

## DISCREPANCIES IN WAGES

When discussing the salaries of chemists even liberal employers sometimes do not place a true value on the years of study and training necessary before a man is qualified to take a position which may mean the success of the enterprise financially. The surprise expressed by a visiting chemist who sat at a window of a Club in 41st street, this week, and watched a line of high-priced automobiles draw up at the rear entrance of the hotel opposite, upon learning that the fashionably dressed occupants were chefs, who ride to their work every day, is an incident which emphasizes the disparity between the wages of commercial life and the pay of intellectuals—teachers, college



professors, research workers. The skillful mechanic, carpenter, bricklayer, mason, plasterer has fixed his minimum wage at \$8 a day, and when labor is scarce he gets from \$10 to \$14 a day, and since the building boom set in, plasterers in the vicinity of New York have been paid \$16 in many cases when contractors were obliged to finish a building within a limited time. Many of these men ride to work in their own automobiles. Probably few of them have received a full common school education. The boss stereotyper of a New York daily newspaper for many years could not write his own name, but he drew \$150 a week and signed the payroll with a mark.

Another feature of the situation is the difficulty which the Government experiences in filling technical positions for which the educational requirements are of the highest order, the examinations severe and rigid, and the compensation about equal to the pay of a motorman on a suburban trolley line. It is evident in a general way that in unions there is strength. In England the technical professions are more or less organized, but in the United States the few attempts made to organize the intellectuals have failed.

#### THE ALCOHOL OBLIGATION

Speaking at the Chemical Exposition in New York last Monday, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, made several statements which might well be taken to heart by the "dry" element in Washington and also by Mr. Wheeler, himself, in their attitude toward alcohol supplies for the chemical and drug industries of the United States. In discussing "The Attitude of the Anti-Saloon League Toward Industrial Alcohol," he said:

"Some prohibitionists need to know more about the great industry which you represent and the essential uses which alcohol has in legitimate business. On the other hand, some of the representatives of this trade need to consider more carefully those conditions which are essential to an honest enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment."

It is quite safe to say that the American chemical industry to-day knows more about prohibition problems than Wayne B. Wheeler knows about the actual—not mythical, as he often gives the impression of believing—problems of the industry as far as alcohol is concerned. Furthermore, inasmuch as the Anti-Saloon League is the real originator of legislation which seriously hampers the workings of the American chemical industry, the obligation to understand thoroughly the industry which it seeks to handicap, unquestionably lies with the League. On the other hand, the chemical industry is not trying to do anything to or with prohibition. Its interest in the booze problem is individual and not collective as an industry. Therefore, why is there any obligation on the part of the chemical industry to know more of booze-prohibition problems? The industry is merely trying to prevent its being so seriously handicapped by

restrictive legislation that it cannot do business. The industry would welcome a study of its alcohol problems by Washington, both official and unofficial. A visit to one plant may reveal some of the difficulties under which alcoholic operations are carried on, but it will take a visit to hundreds of plants before a true, representative picture can be secured. Prohibitionists certainly do need to know more about the chemical industry and the essential uses of alcohol in legitimate industry, and it has been suggested that as a leading prohibitionist, Mr. Wheeler set the style. There is a definite obligation that where professional reformers attempt to restrict, that they know thoroughly what they are restricting.

The Conference Committee on the Tariff bill has agreed to retain the dye embargo for another year with renewal for a second year if approved by the President. Rates of 50 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents a pound on intermediates and 60 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents a pound on finished dyes were also approved. The bill as reported to the Senate and House will not specifically mention the embargo, but the clause in the Senate bill repealing the embargo now in force has been eliminated. The fight against the embargo will be renewed in the Senate by Moses, La Follette, and King, but it is believed that the opposition will fail.

If you are looking for a chemical salesman, a chemist, an engineer, or what not, in the chemical industry, send your wants to the DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS Booth, No. 486, third floor, at the Chemical Exposition, and they will be posted on our Wants and Offers Bulletin Board. Perhaps you may have an odd lot of something to offer. Let us have a notice to this effect. Cards will be placed in every booth for the purpose. The service won't cost you a cent,—it's absolutely free. Take advantage of it!

#### *Many Men: Many Minds*

A pound of soap sold for 30,000 rubles in Russia recently. Probably a wash sale, says "Financial American."

How fertile the brain is in discovering almost any reason for a failure except what is generally the real reason, that the work was badly done.—Arthur Benson.

Scientific discoveries, in themselves, are trivial; they are of real value the moment they become useful; and they are useful the moment they make life more tolerable.—Francis Grierson.

Channels of consumption of merchandise of all kinds are growing deeper and broader, says "Hide and Leather." Instead of overproduction in shoes and leather there is under consumption. This will be remedied just as soon as labor troubles disappear and the whole country goes ahead free from handicaps of any kind.



# Exposition Celebrates Tariff Agreement

**Chemical Industry's Future Assured by Protection Promised in New Bill Reported Back by Conference Committee—Wayne B. Wheeler Speaks on Attitude of Anti-Saloon League Toward Industrial Alcohol—Exercises Opened by Dr. Herty—C. R. De Long Tells How the Department of Commerce Can Serve the Chemical Industry—Other Speakers Are Senator Ransdell, General Amos A. Fries, J. M. Wainwright, Miss Lida Hafford and Burton T. Bush**

The Chemical Exposition opened with every prospect of a record crowd during the week, some officials estimating that the attendance would exceed that of previous years. It is expected that fully 10,000 chemists and others associated with the various branches of the chemical industry will be present during the meetings scheduled by the societies which arranged to hold conventions while the exposition is being held. An incentive to many members of the industry to celebrate at this time was the cheering news from Washington that the Conference Committee had agreed to include the dye and chemical embargo in the Tariff bill and had fixed the rates on intermediates at 60 per cent and 7 cents a pound and on dyes at 70 per cent and 7 cents a pound. Congratulations were exchanged by visiting manufacturers wherever they met and the prospect of ample protection for the industry for at least a year was the subject of discussion at all meetings held early in the week.

"The attitude of the Anti-Saloon League is not antagonistic, but friendly to the largest development of this great branch of our national industrial life," according to Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, in speaking on industrial alcohol at the formal opening of the 1922 National Exposition of Chemical Industries at the Grand Central Palace, New York, Monday evening. "The more alcohol for industry and less in the individual, means more safety, prosperity and effective enforcement of law. The purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment is to prohibit the beverage liquor traffic. The legitimate industrial alcohol trade does not cater to this traffic. The success of your industry is dependent upon its being confined within the scope of its legitimate purpose."

"Some prohibitionists need to know more about the great industry which you represent and the essential uses that alcohol has in legitimate business. On the other hand, some of the representatives of this trade need to consider more carefully those conditions which are essential to an honest enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. Each party with a common interest in the solution of this problem must use tolerance, common sense, patience and his highest sense of justice. If these principles were dominant in the great mine and railroad controversy, our mines and railroads would be working in their full capacity."

"Beverage alcohol and industrial alcohol represent two separate fields of endeavor. The first is outlawed. In order to destroy its evil effects, such regulations must be maintained and enforced as will make the prohibition of beverage intoxicants effective. The second is non-beverage alcohol. To prevent this from being converted to beverage use is the big problem which the Government and this industry face. Legislation, therefore, to regulate or restrict non-beverage intoxicants so as to prevent them from being diverted to beverage uses, has a reasonable relation to the prohi-

bition of beverage intoxicants. We are told that the next war will be fought with high explosives, poison gases, and with devices which are made powerful largely through agencies produced by alcohol. The chemical and industrial alcohol industry got a strong footing during the war, and you are to be congratulated and commended in your efforts to keep this industry on a post war basis instead of going back to the pre-war conditions."

## Dr. Herty Welcomes Visitors

The official opening of the Eighth Chemical Exposition on Monday evening found Dr. Charles H. Herty, President of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers of the United States, in the chair. The displays of some 425 exhibitors of chemicals, chemical equipment and allied industrial appliances, covering four floors of the Grand Central Palace, had been opened previously at noon of the same day. Dr. Herty, who is chairman of the Exposition Committee, after making his address of welcome to the visiting members of the chemical industry, introduced the Hon. J. M. Wainwright, Acting Secretary of War, who spoke on the "Relation of the Chemical Industry to National Defense." Other speakers at the first session included Miss Lida Hafford, Director of the General Headquarters of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who spoke on "Woman's Interest in Chemistry in America." Frank H. Riddle, President of the American Ceramic Society, followed with a brief talk on "The Ceramic Industry." No motion pictures were shown on Monday evening.

Burton T. Bush, president of Antoine Chiris Co., who returned from Europe late last week, spoke Tuesday afternoon at the meeting held under the auspices of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers on "Synthetic Perfumes," outlining briefly the struggle of the American aromatic chemical industry to break away from dependence on the manufacturers of Europe. At the same meeting, H. E. Howe, editor of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," gave an address on "Productive Chemistry."

Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, General Amos A. Fries, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, and C. R. De Long, Chief of the new Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce, were the leading speakers at the meeting held in the Grand Central Palace auditorium on Tuesday evening. General Fries spoke on the "Use of Toxic War Gases in Pest Extermination." Senator Ransdell reviewed the influences which brought him out as a roofer for the American chemical industry. Other speakers were E. H. Hale and P. W. Heath, both of the Liquid Carbonic Co., who spoke on "Manufacture, Properties and Application of Carbon Dioxide" and "Using Carbon Dioxide in Ice Cream."

## Federal Aid for the Industry

C. R. De Long in his talk, "How the Department of Commerce Can Serve the Chemical Industry," said in part: "For the intelligent exportation of products it is necessary to keep in constant touch with changing conditions in the various markets of the world. For example, one would not ordinarily consider that there would be a market for American caustic soda in Germany, yet information reaching the Department of Commerce recently shows an apparent shortage of caustic soda in that market, and that the demand is

being supplied largely by the United States. As a matter of fact, approximately one-half of the caustic soda being imported by Germany is originating in this country. It can, therefore, be seen that with rapidly changing market conditions it is necessary to keep in constant touch with the various foreign markets if advantage is to be taken of these opportunities to sell American chemical products abroad. The department feels that it can render maximum aid to the chemical industry only by receiving the constant advice and counsel of the members of the various branches of the chemical industry. In this connection, the Trade Associations in the industry can be of a distinct assistance, not only to the Chemical Division, but to the chemical industry as a whole. The various branches of the chemical industry are well represented by such trade associations. Trade associations and individual manufacturers should not wait for an invitation from the department to co-operate with the Chemical Division. The division is beginning to function, and has been established for the sole purpose of facilitating contact between the department and the chemical industry. It is earnestly desired that the industry will come to consider that the Chemical Division is a part of the industry itself, and that it is their means of contact with the Government. We want trade associations and individual manufacturers in the chemical industry to feel that they can lay their problems before the division with the knowledge that their confidences will be respected, and that we will endeavor to aid them in solving these problems by every means at the disposal of the department."

The Tuesday evening meeting was presided over by H. C. Parmelee, editor of "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering."

### *Chemical Show Side Lights*

Most colorful of all exhibits was the royal purple display of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

Mathieson Alkali exhibit featured caustic soda, ash, chlorine, bleaching powder and soda bicarbonate.

Each year the exposition becomes more and more an exposition of chemical equipment and machinery.

Did you hear the fire-prevention story told, with the richest of brogues, by the watchman on the third floor?

Innis, Speiden & Co. are featuring a display of intermediates manufactured by the Wilbur White Chemical Co.

On Monday, promptly at 2:00 P. M., Dr. Chas. Herty opened the doors of the Grand Central Palace with a gold key.

First place in the array of beautiful booths at the exposition, goes to the Newport Chemical Works without a struggle.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. have a conservative display of their standard products on exhibition at Booth 496 on the third floor.

The booths of the Heyden Chemical Co., G. Siegle Corp., and American Aniline Products, representing allied interests, were grouped together.

All paint used at the exposition was made up in a six per cent solution of zinc chloride furnished by the N. J. Zinc Co. for fireproofing purposes.

Chemical visitors at the show are urged to visit the

U. S. Department of Commerce booth, No. 626, and become acquainted with the Chemical Division.

First prize for the best display of period furniture was unanimously voted to the American Chemical Society, with Stein Hall & Co. a good second.

The New Jersey Zinc Co., not to be outdone by the Anaconda boast, "Copper is best for roofs," had a neat zinc covered roof built in one corner of their booth.

Open four hours and found four chemists good positions was the record of the Wants & Offers Bureau. This service is free—use it. Apply to Booth 486, 3rd floor.

Cyanegg, sodium cyanide in egg form for special mining operations, was an interesting feature of the display of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. at the show.

An interesting feature of the Firefoam exhibit is a Pathoscope moving picture machine showing "movies" of fire fighting in the oil fields of Wyoming with Firefoam.

The products of the U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., iodine, potassium iodide, ether and other products, played the leading part in the exhibit of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol-Chemical booth.

Charles B. Hall of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., hustled in from Cleveland on Monday so as to be present at the Hoover-Sisson dinner of the Salesmen's Association Tuesday evening.

For the first time in the history of the American Chemical Society, two women councillors were present at the Pittsburgh meeting last week. They were the Misses Woodford and Pennington of the New York Section.

A number of well known cooperage firms, exhibiting at the show, were reported to be unable to handle any new business for delivery prior to December owing to the current demand for all sizes of wooden barrels and kegs.

Wayne B. Wheeler was an interested visitor at the exposition on Monday. He inquired the whereabouts of Dr. Milton C. Whitaker at the U. S. Industrial booth. Butanol at the Commercial Solvents' booth also came in for a share of attention.

The talk by Miss Lida Hafford of the General Federation of Women's Clubs on "Woman's Interest in Chemistry in America," was one of those rare occasions when women have spoken at the show. Miss Eloise Gerry was the only other woman speaker, her subject being "Photomicrography in Pulp and Paper Research Problems."

H. E. Hall of the Commercial Solvent Corp. made the startling announcement that their sparkling five pound bottle labelled butyric acid was in reality nothing else but aqua pura. After the accident two years ago when a pound of valeric acid was spilled on the floor and made the whole show smell like a cheese factory, Mr. Hall decided to take no chances.

Dr. Chas. E. Munroe, chairman of the Explosives Committee, Division of Chemistry, National Research Council, has been appointed by President Edgar Smith of the American Chemical Society to sit on a committee of warehousemen and representatives of the Bureau of Fire Prevention of New York City for the purpose of revising the present regulations for the storage of chemicals and other hazardous materials.

# Hoover Speaks at Salesmen's Dinner

**Secretary of Commerce Tells Salesmen of the American Chemical Industry that Rights of the Public Are Greater than Rights of Coal Operators or Labor Unions—Explains Necessity for a Coal Commission—Francis H. Sisson Discusses Financial Investment in the Industry—Dr. Charles H. Herty, Toastmaster**

When Secretary Hoover rose to speak at the annual dinner of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, at the Hotel Commodore, Tuesday



HERBERT A. HOOVER  
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night, he faced an audience of 350 representatives of leading chemical and dye manufacturers of the United States. Mr. Hoover chose for his subject "The Public and the Coal Industry." He said in part:

"When the public can be made the victim of infinite loss and suffering by such disagreements as we have witnessed; when the whole Nation can once every two years or less be pushed to the edge of the precipice of want and commercial collapse; when our public utilities, hospitals, schools, and kitchens are dependent upon short rations of non-union coal; when the Federal Government is forced to interfere with business and transportation to secure even this movement to essential points; when we are brought to consideration of price fixing against extortion in peace time; when hundreds of thousands of workers not only in the industry but outside of it are thrown into skimping and starving; when the Nation is made to suffer the shame of Herrin and rampant crime that has followed in train of strikes—then some examination of our industrial sanity is called for.

"If we examine the inside workings of this recent strike we will find situations new in industrial relations. Under freedom from the restraint of trade laws the workers organizations have grown in strength, solidarity and devotion; they have shown able leadership, whereas the organization of employers for the purpose of collective bargaining has been to a large extent destroyed by the action of these very laws. Without entering into the history or rights or wrongs of this phase, the bare fact exists: That the recent agreement in the bituminous industry was determined by only 15 per cent of the employers, and this minority's decision controlled the whole.

"The federal laws on conciliation have failed to obtain any results for peace. The conception of arbitration is a settlement based on mutual agreement to abide by the decision of a third party, but this is now refused on principle, for in this industry the workers consider that arbitration always results in compromise and that this is compromise with their bread and butter.

"There are 8,000 bituminous mines with an annual capacity of 850,000,000 tons, 300,000,000 capacity be-

yond our national needs. The over-capacity in the industry results not in the permanent closing of some mines but in the operation of all of them more or less intermittently. There are 2,500 too many bituminous mines and 200,000 too many people in the business. This waste of labor, of capital, and of coal levies tremendous tribute on the entire country.

"Of dominant importance is the fact that the whole employee and employer relationship requires reform if we are to secure a stable industry. Much friction would of course disappear if there were less intermittence. The instability of these employment relations themselves forms a vicious circle of quarrels.

"The public demands results; it is sick and weary of periodic warfare and futile attempts at solution."

Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co. spoke extemporaneously on the financial investment represented in the chemical industry, its stability and its growing importance in the life of the nation.

Among those seated at the speakers' table were: Dr. Charles H. Herty, Toastmaster; Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Francis H. Sisson, Vice-President, Guaranty Trust Co.; General Amos A. Fries, United States Army; C. R. de Long, Chief of Chemical Division, Department of Commerce; Charles B. Hall, Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.; Herbert Dow, Dow Chemical Co.; Williams Haynes, Publisher DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS; Salmon W. Wilder, Merimac Chemical Co.; S. A. Meade, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; John W. Boyer, of Mathieson Alkali Works, President of the Salesmen's Association; Dr. David Wesson, Southern Cotton Oil Co.; E. M. Allen, Mathieson Alkali Works; A. A. Wasserscheid, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

A meeting of the association was held at the Commodore in the afternoon for election of officers and consideration of the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer. The following officers were elected:

President—John W. Boyer, of Mathieson Alkali Works.

Vice Presidents—F. M. Fargo, Jr., Calco Chemical Co.; Edgar M. Queeny, Monsanto Chemical Works; Edward Von Berlo, Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co.

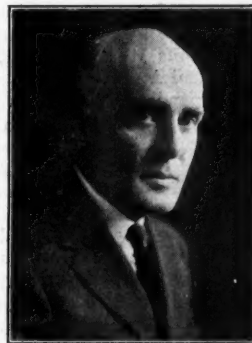
Treasurer—John D. Lowery, Kalbfleisch Corporation.

Secretary—George T. Short, Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Company.

Executive Committee—Williams Haynes, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS; R. T. Dunning, The Barrett Co.; W. S. Goff, Monsanto Chemical Works.

A resolution expressing the deep-felt sympathy of the members of the association for the family of the late President, Theodore R. L. Loud, was passed.

The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand from dues and initiation fees of \$1,362.42.



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## GOVERNMENT SAYS WILSON AND POLK WERE MISLED IN GERMAN PATENT SALE

**Papers in Suit Against Chemical Foundation Attack Legality of Executive Order Signed by the President Authorizing the Assistant Secretary of State to Act in Alien Property Matter—Companies in Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation and Chemical Associations Made Defendants**

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 13.—The Government filed papers in the suit against the Chemical Foundation for the return of the German patents sold by the Alien Property Custodian, on Friday, Sept. 8, naming as defendants the National Aniline and Chemical Co., the General Chemical Co., the Solvay Process Co., the Semet-Solvay Co., and the Barrett Company, all of which in 1920 were combined into the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., the American Dyes Institute, the American Chemical Society, the Chemical Manufacturers' Association of the United States and the Textile Alliance.



F. P. GARVAN

The complaint states that the Alien Property Custodian at the end of the Wilson Administration had transferred to the Chemical Foundation 4,813 patents, 281 applications for patents, 876 trade marks, 492 copyrights and rights under 56 contracts relating to patents for a gross consideration of about \$271,000. The bill declares that royalties amounting to \$1,152,048 had accrued to the Foundation up to June 30, 1922, and that the average income from these licenses was approximately \$300,000 a year.

Demand is made for the return of all properties, the removal of any cloud upon the titles caused by their sale, and an accounting and repayment of all income and profits realized by the Chemical Foundation. It is alleged in the bill that the Chemical Foundation is now spending large sums of money derived from its patent-licensing revenues in publicity and propaganda to create public sentiment favorable to its interests. The bill alleges that the patents disposed of are worth millions of dollars and that the consideration obtained was grossly inadequate. The Government maintains that if these sales are sustained, it would constitute a confiscation of these properties and a violation of the trust under which they were held.

The bill declares that President Wilson, by executive order, attempted to give Frank L. Polk, then Assistant Secretary of State, certain broad powers and authority formerly exercised by the President under the act. This was about the time President Wilson left for the Peace Conference at Paris. The Government does not admit the validity of this executive order, but submits to the court the question of its validity, including the question as to whether the President had power or authority to vest such executive function in Mr. Polk.

The Government charges that necessary and essential facts with regard to the seizure and proposed and pretended sale and disposition of said patents and other

rights mentioned in said orders at private sale were not stated or disclosed to Frank L. Polk, but were withheld from him and suppressed; that other facts in connection therewith and especially the attitude of the Federal Trade Commission charged with issuing licenses under the enemy-owned patents and other rights aforesaid with respect thereto were misstated and misrepresented to said Frank L. Polk; that his signature to said order and the issuance thereof by him were procured as aforesaid through such suppression and misrepresentation of the facts, which, if the same had been known by said Frank L. Polk, would have prevented him signing and issuing said orders; and that said orders were signed and issued by him without knowledge of the facts and upon mistake as to the facts, and are for this reason in all respects null, void and of no effect.

The Government further declares that the executive order was signed and issued by President Wilson upon an entire misunderstanding or mistake of facts, which, if the same had been truly stated and known to the President, would have prevented his signing or issuing the said order.

## K. C. ALLEN LEAVES FOR JAPAN

Kenneth C. Allen, managing-director of Stafford-Allen & Sons, London essential oil house, left New York Sept. 13 en route to Japan after a two weeks visit with Ungerer & Co. From Japan, he will go to India and then back to London. In discussing the market abroad with a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, Mr. Allen said that good crops of lavender and peppermint were looked for in England this year. Cumin seed and the oil, he also stated, were both becoming extremely scarce and the sharply higher price was based on the advanced cost of seed for shipment.

Members of the American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles who desire to use non-beverage alcohol (as distinguished from denatured alcohol) in the manufacture of any of their products during the calendar year 1923, must file with local prohibition directors their applications for extensions of their present permits before Nov. 1.

Thomas W. Page, of Virginia, former chairman of the tariff commission, has placed his resignation in the hands of President Harding. Mr. Harding has requested Mr. Page to reconsider his decision to give up his position on the Commission.

John H. Flagler, former president of the Riker-Hege-man Drug Co., and founder of the National Tube Co., of McKeesport, Pa., died last week at Greenwich, Conn., at the age of eighty-six.

Bradstreet's reports 250 failures for the week in the United States as compared with 367 for the previous week and 306, 80 and 186 for the corresponding weeks 1921 to 1918.

The War Department will cease all sales of Government surplus property Jan. 1, 1923. Sales during August totaled \$11,416,940 as against only \$7,655,233 for the same month last year.

Edward Von Berlo, general manager of the Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co., New York, sailed for Europe Saturday on a business trip.

Spencer A. Tilden, sales manager of the Chicago Starch Co., returned last week from a six weeks business trip in Europe.



# Quotation Records and Their Use

## Showing the Futility of an Elaborate System for Handling Inquiries When a Simple One Will Do

By CHARLES L. HUISKING

**T**HREE phases of quotation records of handling chemical and drug inquiries must be considered when the question is discussed. The quotation records of the seller who has just given a prospective buyer a price, the records of the buyer who has just received a quotation for a prospective purchase, and the records of the brokerage establishment which is acting for the buyer, make up the trio of types of inquiry and quotation handling which are met in the drug and chemical trades. All must, of necessity, keep an accurate record until the sale is consummated, after which such quotations lose their active value and become useful only for future reference for comparative purposes. The system which best suits the individual purpose of any business and is free from all unnecessary complications which often times tend to befog the real purpose of a quotation record, is the one to use. There is no hard and set rule for a type of system and no one which can be applied to every business without some modifications.

The methods employed are multitudinous and, after all, any system may be based on gratification of a personal fancy rather than on its practicability, although naturally each one used is considered the best by its user and must be based on some system that apparently brings results. I have seen elaborate systems in use by the purchasing departments of some of the largest houses throughout the country that provided information regarding prices and records of purchases going back over twenty years, information undoubtedly of great interest for statistical and comparative purposes, but whether it provided an accurate basis when applied to making a fresh purchase, is exceedingly doubtful. I have seen as many disastrous purchases made by such systems as without any system at all. After all, the drug and chemical business is a highly speculative one and so varied that any set system for governing purchases based on past records (other than quantities) is of doubtful value. Of course this applies only to a purchasing system, but the method of handling inquiries and quotations is so closely allied with it that a reference thereto is not amiss.

Systems for handling of inquiries vary according to the individual requirements, but with the houses making many purchases every day records of quotations are an intricate part of their general purchase system. In such cases records are kept of prices received whether unsolicited or in answer to inquiries sent out. This is a simple enough method requiring comparatively little labor. When an order is given against a quotation, the copy usually serves for the checking up of the invoice. So much for the systematized method,



*"After all, the drug and chemical business is a highly speculative one and so varied that any set system for governing purchases, based on past records (other than quantities), is of doubtful value. Of course, this applies to a purchasing system, but the method of handling inquiries and quotations is so closely allied with it, that they can well be considered in the same category."*

*"I have seen elaborate systems in use by the purchasing departments of some of the largest houses throughout the country that provided information regarding prices and records of purchases going back over twenty years. . . I have seen as many disastrous purchases made by such systems as without any system at all."*

*These statements by Charles L. Huisking, head of an organization that handles thousands of quotations and price records daily, gives the viewpoint of a recognized authority in the matter of elaborate quotation record systems.*

but when it comes to the handling of inquiries in a busy brokerage office or by the traders who are constantly in and out of the market, it is quite a different problem, particularly as applied to the gathering of prices and information by brokers.

### Simple System Best

Naturally a brokerage organization, in close touch with the market all the time, must necessarily have the whole situation at its finger tips, and while it requires constant shopping, an inquiry for any article that is traded in regularly should elicit from the broker immediate response as to what can likely be done. In such an office, handling many hundreds of quotations every day, the very simplest systems must be employed. The usual method is to get information together and if a purchase is made thereon these records immediately become history because each and every transaction must be considered separately. A seller at a certain price at one moment may be a buyer at a considerably higher price within a very short time thereafter. In a great many cases when a broker receives an order to buy at best price his ability to shop is secondary to his ability to judge accurately the position of the seller who is likely to be the most susceptible in parting with his goods. Like a doctor he must tell at a glance whether the holder is sick or is in a strong frame of mind and his method of operation must be based accordingly.

There are various methods for the recording of outgoing quotations, and I have seen some simple as well as elaborate systems, but in this respect any system judiciously administered should prove useful and really of greater value than the one in the buying record category, because a record of keeping a quotation given out, if it is not entered under the heading of the article quoted upon, loses for the most interested party (the prospective seller) the interesting information as to who is the buyer of that particular article, and the best systems that I have seen employed were those that kept an accurate record of this information. I would not attempt to suggest any set method or system to control the keeping of records pertaining to any branch of this important

question. The individual needs have to be studied out and it is safe to say that the development of a personal system covering the exact needs of one's own requirements would best fill the bill.

### Past Records Over-Rated

The value of past records in the matter of quotations and inquiries is often over-rated, to my way of thinking. Where an extremely elaborate and complicated system, entailing the employment of a number of persons, is in use, nothing outside of a large organ-

ization can afford to support it. Where the cost of maintaining a quotation record system is higher than any possible saving in dollars and cents to the sales or purchasing departments, then it is time to eliminate the system or simplify it materially. Far better is working the thing in the reverse order, starting with the simplest system possible and adding only the more complicated details as the need for each arises in the business. When all is said and done, the whole question dates back to the basic use of any quotation system, namely, a minor adjunct to help any organization to business more effectively and more efficiently. Never should the "tail wag the dog," that is, the business be made to conform to some freak detail of a quotation record system, as has frequently been done, but the system moulded to meet the peculiar needs of the organization.

#### EDWIN G. QUIN OF CAMPBELL & CO. DEAD

Geo. F. Whaley, president of John Campbell & Co., announces the death of Edwin G. Quin, vice-president of the Campbell Company, who passed away Sept. 5 at Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. Mr. Whaley says:

"Mr. Quin was born in Portland, Me., forty-four years ago. He entered the house of W. J. Mathieson & Co. when a lad and remained with them until 1915, and subsequently joined the staff of John Campbell & Co. Mr. Quin had many friends in the dyestuff industry and was acknowledged as one of the best posted men in the dyestuff field.

"In Mr. Quin's death, the American dyestuff industry has lost one of its most energetic and able men—a man intensely interested in the manufacture and merchandising of coal tar dyestuffs. His untiring and sincere efforts always inspired those with whom he came in contact to greater achievement. Mr. Quin will be greatly missed in the dyestuff industry."

#### PROF. ALEXANDER SMITH DEAD

Professor Alexander Smith, until recently head of the Department of Chemistry at Columbia University, New York, died in Edinburgh, Scotland, on Sept. 9. Professor Smith was born in Edinburgh in 1865 and spent the greater part of his life in the United States, where he took a prominent part in chemical research and instructional work. He was professor of chemistry for several years at Wabash College and for a long period professor of chemistry and director of general and physical chemistry in the University of Chicago, and from 1911 to 1921 headed the Department of Chemistry at Columbia.

Professor Smith was the author of "The Lassar-Cohn Laboratory Manual of Organic Chemistry," and "The Laboratory Outline of General Chemistry."

#### WILLIAM B. KAUFMAN DEAD

The death of William B. Kaufman, who was connected almost thirty years with Parke, Davis & Co., occurred at Katonah, N. Y., on August 21. The funeral was held on August 24 from the home of his sister, Mrs. Henry Levy, of No. 542 West 112th street, New York, to Union Fields cemetery, Cypress Hills, Long Island.

Mr. Kaufman was born in Macon, Ga., sixty-one years ago. He was employed first in 1880 by J. Domergue & Co., No. 22 South William street, New York, drug importers long since out of business. A few years later when the New York branch of Parke, Davis & Co. was organized at No. 90 Maiden Lane, he took a position in their crude drugs department.

#### DYE EMBARGO RESTORED TO TARIFF BILL BY THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

**Opposition To Be Continued by Textile Interests—  
Duty on Soap Oils Reduced—Free Zone System  
Eliminated—Agricultural Products Carry High Rates**

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—The Conference Committee to which the tariff bill was refused has agreed on rates, and has restored the dye embargo in the bill by eliminating the section in the Senate bill which authorized its repeal. The rate on intermediates is 50 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents a pound; on finished dyes 60 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents a pound. It is said that the textile interests, represented by Senator Moses of New Hampshire and Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, are determined to keep up the fight against the embargo when the bill is reported back to the Senate.

The Conference Committee's report provides that the embargo shall continue one year after the permanent tariff goes into effect, and may be continued another year by Presidential proclamation.

The duty on vegetable oils for manufacturing purposes has been reduced at the request of soap manufacturers. The House provided a rate of 2c per pound on cottonseed, coconut and soya bean oils, and 2½c per pound on peanut oil. The Senate provided a separate paragraph for these four with a rate of 4c per pound on coconut and peanut oils and 3c per pound on cottonseed and soya bean oil.

Briefly summarized other agreements are: Free tariff zone system eliminated.

The foreign valuation system of levying duties was accepted instead of the House American valuation plan.

The House conferees accepted the elastic tariff provision which authorizes the President, under certain limitations, to change the tariff rates after an investigation by the Tariff Commission. A compromise reached provides that the President can employ the American valuation plan in changing rates if it is deemed advisable.

High rates were retained on all agricultural products—scoured wool, wheat and sugar.

#### DUTY ON POTASH \$30 PER TON

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—The Conference Committee fixed the duty on potash at 1½ cents per pound (\$30 per ton). The announcement came as a surprise to Senators representing the Farm Bloc, owing to the fact that the Senate on Aug. 8, by a vote of 32 to 30, declined to adopt a proposal to pay a Government bounty to the potash producers of the United States. At that time Chairman McCumber, of the Finance Committee, and Senator Smoot of Utah, spoke in favor of the proposal.

It is said that the change was made after statements were presented to the conferees by Senator Smoot to the effect that definite announcements were recently made at Frankfort on the Main that German and French potash interests intend to combine and that negotiations were almost concluded for a merger of mine properties.

The Mathieson Alkali Works, New York, has leased a building on 14th street, Long Island City, from the Connelly Iron Sponge & Governor Co., and will equip the structure for experimental work.

# What's the Matter With the Dye Industry?

*Manufacturing and Selling Organizations Must Be Brought Up to Date and Placed on a Basis of American Effectiveness*

By H. GARDNER MCKERROW

**I**T WOULD appear that the time has arrived for the industry to drop politics, and to devote itself to a single-minded effort to bring its manufacturing and selling organizations so thoroughly up to date that it shall be able to meet possible future foreign competition on a basis of typical American effectiveness.

Dyestuffs never have been "sold" in this country, as this term is understood in the light of modern methods. Constructive selling means something more than sending a lot of salesmen goose-stepping about the country with a pocket full of samples and a price list. Before the war, when the industry was in the hands of the Germans, the usual methods of selling were largely of a character which might be stigmatized as reprehensible. Dyestuffs were not, as a rule, sold on their merits, but on considerations which enabled the various distributing agencies to command the patronage of those buyers whom they regarded as their own peculiar property.

It is true that a technical service was rendered by the dyestuff houses which has, so far, only been approached by two or three of the largest factors in the present industry, but there was a tacit understanding that certain houses should be unmolested in the possession of certain lines of business and of certain customers, and a close control was asserted which was very far from the modern American idea of intensive selling based on market analysis and a thorough and scientific understanding of the competitive requirements of the buyers.

During the war, and up to the collapse of 1920, it was not a question of selling, but of distribution. Dyestuff salesmen, like those of many other industries lost whatever selling initiative they had possessed, and it became a question of apportioning the material available in such a way as to do the least possible harm and cause the least dissatisfaction.

Sales research will have to receive more understanding appreciation than has been accorded to it heretofore; a scientific analysis of the color-using markets; the development of new sources of use; and an intelligent co-operation with the dyestuff consumer in the application of the new colors as they become available.

## Selling to Dealers

Probably the most difficult question confronting the American dyestuff industry, if it is to become the self-reliant and independent industrial factor that it should be in order to meet the competitive conditions of the future, is the regulation of the dealer question. At present some of the manufacturers sell their products freely to dealers; others claim that their policy is not to sell to dealers. As a matter of fact the products of all the manufacturers get into the dealers' hands either



*No sane man, unbiased by self-interest or foreign influences, doubts that protection for the dye and chemical industries of the United States is an absolute necessity. Congress finally became convinced that the situation was critical and the new tariff bill carries rates which ensure the industry's future so far as competition from German products is concerned. Mr. McKerrow points out the needs of the industry in other directions — Intelligent co-operation with the dyestuff consumer in the application of new colors; development of new sources of use; scientific analysis of the color-using markets; the necessity for research work; and better selling methods by the manufacturers in this country.*

directly or indirectly, and there has never been a time when this was not so. If a dealer is unable to buy directly on advantageous terms from a manufacturer, he is always able to obtain what he wants from other sources, either by buying from legitimate color consumers who have purchased in the first place ostensibly for their own use or through indirect channels from members of a manufacturing organization who are not averse to a private and profitable connection which is not openly recognized by its executive officers.

The present period of low prices both as regards dyes and the intermediates from which dyes are made has brought into existence what may possibly be called a second crop of small manufacturers of coal-tar dyes in contradistinction to that early and eager horde who rushed into the business when the war conditions made quick and large profits possible.

## Manufacturing on a Small Scale

Most of those have fallen by the wayside, and not possessing, in most instances, either the necessary capital or the requisite degree of chemical knowledge and experience, have gone to their own places as economic misfits and the short-lived "singers of a summer day." The second crop, however, are largely of a different type. They have both the necessary capital, and they are able to secure the requisite chemical knowledge. There is many a trained chemist, released from the larger organizations under the pressure of the campaign now under way for the reduction of overhead expense, who is making specialties for this new class of small manufacturers of a high degree of excellence, and which are potential competitors of the more extensive lines. The same conditions which have made these releases necessary have also brought about such a reduction in selling prices of both the finished dyestuffs and the intermediates on the part of the larger organizations, that the raw materials are available for the small manufacturers at a cost far below that involved in the erection of plants for their production. It is far cheaper to buy these raw materials, many of which are produced as by-products in the manufacture of other things, from the larger companies, than to attempt the complicated and expensive installations which would be necessary for their creation.

Thus an entirely new and unforeseen class of competition has come into the market; one which the large organizations have been practically forced to bring into being against themselves, and to which they are supplying not only the raw materials but chemical experience and training. For the most part these small manufacturers, each making one or two excellent specialties,



make no attempt to market their own products. The dealers do that for them, and, dissatisfied with the tortuous and roundabout methods which the large manufacturers have compelled them to use during the time when the policy of not trading with dealers was the mistaken attitude of these interests, have been only too glad to place their sales organizations at the disposal of these newcomers. That this has created a strongly competitive condition, and, in the recent period of depressed business conditions generally, an era of over-production is indisputable. What the final effect will be on the vast plants of the leaders in the industry is beyond the possibilities of prophecy; it may bring about a permanent condition which, conceivably, will work out for the best interest of the industry as a whole when the time comes to meet a restored and rejuvenated German competition; or it may be that the large manufacturers, as industrial conditions improve, may again resort to a policy of refusing to sell raw materials to small manufacturers and dyestuffs in the finished state to dealers.

#### Question of Adulteration

If all dealers were actuated by the same high-class and honorable motives the future might be contemplated with confidence; but, unfortunately, they are not. There are dealers who do not hesitate to adulterate a high-class dye, and thereby extort an added profit for themselves. It was this characteristic of certain dealers which brought American dyes into disrepute in South America and the Orient, and was one of the reasons which induced the buying trade in these countries to relinquish so readily their American connections created during the exigencies of the war period as soon as an opportunity was offered to again do business with European sources of supply.

The proposition to control the dealers will never be effected until the manufacturers adopt some adequate method of branding and trade-marking their products. Then, and then only, will they be able to announce to their customers a selling policy which will carry the assurance that only goods so branded and trade-marked have the original manufacturers behind them with a guarantee of quality.

During the past three years of political activity, while the industry was struggling for its life before an ill-informed Congress, and against the bitterest attacks that self-interest and foreign opposition could devise, it was, perhaps, natural that chemical research should lag.

There is, possibly, only one concern which has had the courage to persist in this fundamental activity energetically and with an unshakable faith in the future, and the reward of its faith is seen in a line of dyes which already comprises some of the most worth-while types, such as the much exploited vat dyes, with a fair prospect of the true alizarine and anthracene types in the near future.

#### Research Work Expensive

Research costs money, and a great deal of money. Experimental plants have to be erected; endless processes have to be worked out and, perhaps, abandoned; semi-manufacturing and, eventually, commercial scale installations have to be established, necessitating delays and the re-tracing of steps and the scrapping of large equipments as the ultimate chemical processes are slowly evolved. When this money has to come from the banks, and when the banks see an industry which is not sure of preservation, which is the football of political factions, and which is not acting in substantial accord within its own ranks, a situation is very sure to develop in which all real progress is apparently brought to a standstill.

### CHEMISTS TELL OF USES OF DYES AND NEW SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS

**Substitutes Discovered for the Indigo Plant, the Rubber Tree, the Silkworm's Cocoon, the Cochineal Bug's Scarlet Dye, the Elephant's Ivory Tusk and the Perfume of the Musk Ox**

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Pittsburgh, Sept. 13.—The divisional meetings of the American Chemical Society drew the attention of delegates to a much greater extent this year because many topics under discussion were less technical than in previous years. "Dyeing as an Art" was the title of a paper by J. Merritt Matthews, of New York, who said: "We are more inclined to make our art work distinct in itself and with little or no connection with the things we use and wear. To us, an art object is generally something that is set aside or put in a museum or cabinet, or hung on the wall, and must not be desecrated by using it or wearing it."

Dr. Matthews contended that art dyeing is by no means obsolete at the present time; if anything it is becoming more and more practiced both as a culture art and also as a medium of supplying decorative wearing apparel, draperies and various fabrics employed in interior decorating. It is a province that excites interest on the part of the general public in the matter of dyestuffs and dyeing and as such, he said, was well worth the cultivation and encouragement of our dyestuff manufacturers.

Robert E. Rose, of the Du Pont Co., made the statement that the cost of dyeing a black suit of clothes in the cloth in bulk is 40 cents, a light suit 20 cents, the most gorgeous pink gown eight cents, socks three cents, necktie one cent.

The society authorized an appeal to be made to the educational bureau of the United States Government for teaching the metric system of weights and measures in the schools. Eugene C. Bingham was chairman of the meeting.

Dr. Edward E. Slosson, editor of "Science," Washington, D. C., told the convention that chemistry threatens to put out of business the silkworm, the cochineal bug, the indigo plant, the rubber tree, the tortoise, the musk ox, and the elephant, in the manufacture of products that have made them famous.

A practical demonstration was given of a chemical compound that not only diminishes the knocking of an automobile engine, but provides twice the power and mileage. However, it was stated that engines would have to be rebuilt to use the compound. In any event chemistry is on the road to reduce the cost of operating a car.

Miss Margaret W. Kelly, of Pittsburgh, described her researches in the field of leather chemistry, where she has contributed new knowledge to the processes of making better leather.

Among those who sailed from San Francisco to the Orient on the liner President Wilson, which left port Sept. 2, were E. A. Friend, general manager of the scientific department of H. K. Mulford & Co., Philadelphia; Leonard Buck, of the importing and exporting firm of Buck & Stoddard, San Francisco; Roger W. Conant, an importer and exporter of San Francisco, and W. G. Chilsen, connected with the Standard Oil Co. at Hankow, China.

J. C. Ezzell, of G. H. Pratt & Co., Los Angeles, is the head of a party of assayers who are inspecting borax mines and mineral deposits in central California.



# Why Not Arbitrate Chemical Disputes?

## *Plan of the Tribunal of Justice Now Being Investigated By the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers of the United States*

By J. NOBLE BRADEN, Secretary Arbitration Society of America

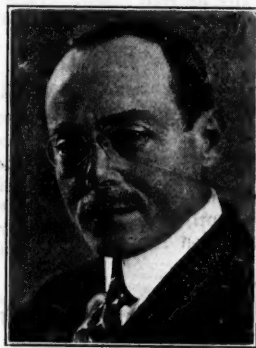
HERE is a certain elasticity about an agreement between the chemical manufacturer or his agent and the consumer. The situation is said to apply to all branches of the industry—the heavy, fine, pharmaceutical and explosive chemical fields. Should a large soap-manufacturing concern contract for 10,000 tons of caustic a year, and learn later that it can use only 8,000 tons, the chemical manufacturer, as a rule, does not begin suit in spite of the fact that he has a contract. Large chemical establishments will tell you they never permit a disagreement to develop into a serious controversy. One of the largest agencies for heavy chemicals reports it has had only one serious lawsuit in its history. If a customer complains as to any item listed in an invoice, if he protests against the weight or quality of a shipment, and there seems to be even a slight basis for his claim, that claim is promptly allowed.

Utopian as the situation may appear to be, it has not prevented the question being raised as to whether the chemical industry is not a little behind the times. There is no machinery for arbitration in the chemical field. In a dispute of any kind both parties must settle the question without any fixed rule of procedure and without any machinery which would establish who is right and who is wrong. The manufacturer, it seems, considers it to be good business to let the customer have his way, in a dispute over a transaction, even though he feels his customer a little unreasonable in his claim. Would the customer want more than his simple rights? Would not arbitration be a means to exact justice, which after all is what both disputants desire?

### Arbitration in the Chemical Field

The success which has been achieved by arbitration in the field of commercial disputes, recently, has caused leading chemical manufacturers to discuss its application to their industry. Arbitration has been listed as one of the subjects to be inquired into by the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers of the United States. The association will recommend that it be employed in the chemical field should an investigation reveal a need for a speedy and effective method of determining disputes. Most of the trade and commercial associations have arbitration committees or boards, and in most instances arbitration is obligatory whenever a dispute arises as to any transaction between the members of these organizations.

If a dealer in spices refuses a shipment of cloves on the ground that they are deficient in oils, if the Bombay Capsicums contain too much sand or there is too much chaff in the bags of caraway seeds, those matters must be referred immediately to arbitration, ac-



MOSES H. GROSSMAN

Former Judge Moses H. Grossman is the founder of the Arbitration Society of America, which recently established the Tribunal of Justice for the speedy and inexpensive determination of disputes. The Arbitration Society is carrying on nationwide activities for the enactment of a uniform arbitration law by the Federal Government and the States. The movement has the indorsement and the co-operation of judges, lawyers and business men. Trade and commercial organizations are being asked to co-operate.

The founder of the Society was born in New York, and was graduated from New York University Law School and began practice in 1894.

cording to the rules of the American Spice Trade Association, and the disputants must abide by the award.

If a member of the Silk Association has a grievance against another member over some business deal, the association notifies both of them they must appear before arbitrators. Failure to comply means expulsion from the organization.

The British Chemical Trade Association has adopted arbitration. The standard form of contract used by the members of the association sets forth that all disputes, arising out of a contract, shall be referred to arbitration in London. That means that arbitration is compulsory. The courts of England will not permit disputes to be brought into court when there is a contract which specifies that any questions arising out of the agreement shall be settled by arbitration. This is true also of the courts in many of the states in the United States.

### The Law in New York

In 1920, the Legislature of New York State adopted an amendment to the arbitration statute, making it impossible for disputants to withdraw from arbitration once an agreement to arbitrate is entered into. The New York State statute provides that the decisions of arbitrators are absolutely binding and final and are not subject to review or appeal in the courts of law in the absence of corruption, malfeasance or misconduct on the part of one or more of the arbitrators. The statutes of Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Utah and Wisconsin contain similar provision. In Texas there can be no review or appeal unless the right to a review or an appeal is expressly stated in the original agreement to arbitrate.

Commercial arbitration as it is known today is not to be confused with the kind of arbitration that existed a few years ago. Before effective arbitration laws were enacted, either disputant could upset the proceedings by withdrawal at any time until an award was actually made. Today the laws of New York and many other states prevent any such interference. It was possible at one time to have the courts review the findings of arbitrators and to set them aside on technicalities of the law. Today decisions of arbitrators are equivalent to a judgment of the Supreme Court, and arbitration is now, by all odds, the speediest and most inexpensive means to substantial justice.

### Work of the Arbitration Society

For the purpose of taking the fullest advantage of the present New York State statute, there was organized recently the Arbitration Society of America with temporary headquarters at No. 115 Broadway. The society has established a new Tribunal of Justice where

all kinds of disputes and disagreements, excepting criminal and divorce matters, may be determined by arbitration at only a fraction of what it would cost to take these disputes into court. In fact, the only costs to the disputants will be for the use of court rooms and for services in securing arbitrators and conducting the hearings. The society has been organized for service and not for profit. It is a membership corporation and under the law none of its officers, directors or members may profit from its operation.

The Tribunal is open to the public generally as well as to the members of the trades. Many of the commercial and trade bodies intend to make use of this Tribunal, especially in conjunction with disagreements involving disputants who do not belong to the same trade or association. If a member of the Silk Association has a controversy with a member of the American Spice Association, neither disputant would want the matter determined, subject to the arbitration rules of the association, of which the other was a member. Situations of this kind are developing frequently, indicating the need for a neutral court of arbitration like the Tribunal of Justice.

#### Tribunal Methods

Legal assistance may be dispensed with in the new Tribunal, although a disputant may engage counsel if he so desires. The Tribunal will eschew technicalities and legal red tape. It will get down to the simple facts and truths of the case, eliminating the formal rules of the court and the rules of evidence. There, testimony will not be barred as "irrelevant, immaterial and incompetent" because it does not happen to be part of what lawyers term *res gestae*. No high-priced expert witnesses need be summoned to the Tribunal in an arbitration involving an important question of trade or custom or practice. In submitting a dispute to arbitration before the Tribunal the disputants select one or more arbitrators upon whom they mutually agree. If they desire, the Tribunal will designate the arbitrators, selecting from its panels the person or persons considered to be best qualified to determine a particular issue. Each disputant will then tell his story in his own way. Oratory will play no part in the hearing. The issue will be determined according to the simple facts and truths of the case.

The society sponsoring the Tribunal is conducting a nation-wide movement in the interest of a uniform arbitration law to be enacted by the Federal Government and the states. It is trying to bring the trades and industries into a concerted movement in behalf of arbitration. At the present time arbitration is generally resorted to when the parties to a controversy belong to the same industry. The society would help to make arbitration the means for determining all kinds of civil, commercial and industrial disputes even when the disputants are in widely separated walks of life, or when they are members of different trade or commercial organizations. It also wants arbitration used for the determination of international commercial disputes. To this end the affiliation of the various trade and commercial associations which already have arbitration facilities is sought.

The Board of Governors of the Arbitration Society of America include: Jules S. Bache, banker; Henry Ives Cobb, architect; Robert Grier Cooke, president, Fifth Avenue Association; Horace DeLisser, president, Broadway Association; Moses H. Grossman, law firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus; Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Guy; Robert Lee Hatch, president, Rotary Club of New York; Almet F. Jenks, former presiding justice, Appellate Division, Supreme Court;

William B. Joyce, president, National Surety Co.; Chief Justice Frederick Kernochan, Court of Special Sessions; Samuel McCune Lindsay, president, New York Academy of Political Science; Samuel McRoberts, president, Metropolitan Trust Co.; James A. O'Gorman, former U. S. Senator; Thomas I. Parkinson, vice-president, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.; William C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce; David A. Schulte, president, Schulte Cigar Stores; Franklin Simon, president, Franklin Simon & Co.; Frank H. Sommer, dean, New York University Law School, and Harlan F. Stone, dean, Columbia University Law School.

#### WORLD-WIDE ARBITRATION PLAN

The cause of universal arbitration instead of litigation to settle commercial disputes both in this country and abroad, after centuries of agitation, is at last making definite strides towards realization, according to A. J. Wolfe, chief of the Commerce Department's Division of Commercial Laws. "The combined efforts of the Department of Commerce, trade groups, and bar associations," says Mr. Wolfe, "are beginning to get results in the form of a plan, world-wide in its scope providing for the enactment of a national law in this country and for treaty arrangements to make it effective abroad.

"The commercial world has hardly begun to realize the significance of the conferences held last fall under the department's auspices, which were followed by energetic efforts by the friends of arbitration, including the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and the United States Chamber of Commerce. Endorsement by the American Bar Association in its last convention of a Federal Bill to make arbitration contracts valid and enforceable and of a clause to the same effect for the mutual recognition of such contracts by treaties of the United States with other countries, has been one of the most striking developments to date.

"A world-wide distributed questionnaire sent out by the Department of Commerce is beginning to bring out the great interest exhibited in other lands in the possibilities of commercial arbitration."

Loading of revenue freight on American roads totalled 890,838 cars during the week ended Aug. 26, according to reports to the American Railway Association. This exceeded the previous week by 34,610 cars and was also the largest number loaded during any one week since Oct. 1, 1921. The total for the week exceeded the corresponding week last year by 61,955 cars, but was 110,470 less than the same week in 1920.

Bruce Hay Chapman, the Los Angeles representative of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., and formerly connected with the San Francisco office of this importing and shipping firm, returned to the mainland recently from a honeymoon trip to Hawaii with his bride, who was Miss Daisy Danziger, daughter of the president of the Pan-American Petroleum Co., of Los Angeles.

Advices from Manchester, Eng., state that a special poison has been produced which should result in the wiping out of the boll weevil menace. The poison when sprayed upon the plant will attack the boll weevil through its skin and the infected insect will infect others.

H. Gardner McKerrow will address the Southern Advertising Agencies Association at Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday evening, Sept. 14, on "Industrial Films," explaining their use in advertising manufactured products.

# Standardizing Chemical Containers

*National Associations Working to Perfect Boxes, Barrels and Drums  
—Tests by the U. S. Forest Service—Fitness of Various Types  
for the Purposes for Which They Are Designed*

BY ALBERT J. NEUMANN, Secretary, Container Club, Chicago

**I**N THE marketing sequence of buying, conversion, sale and delivery, much time and thought is given to the manufacturing end or transformation of the raw material into a finished product. Likewise, thought and consideration are afforded and expense not spared in advertising and selling the product. Frequently, however, shipping and delivery do not claim the attention of the executive. This despite the fact that without satisfactory delivery faith in the product is lost, confidence destroyed and business relations cease. The shipping end—and by shipping is understood the entire process of packing, transporting and delivery—is essentially a function of marketing, and as such entitled to the fullest consideration.

The first necessity in preparation for shipment is a shipping container. The kind to use, the way to pack, the method of closing, the marking—these are all essential to satisfaction in proper delivery. Your shipping container, therefore, is part of your marketing service and vitally important to your business success. In the search for a satisfactory shipping package many manufacturers have found in fibreboard the ideal material, in that it has the unusual quality of combining lightness and strength with economy and efficiency. Fibreboard, as it has come to be generally known, is the evolution of the paper box into a tough, leather-like, shock resisting board that readily lends itself to the manufacture of a shipping box that for transportation history has yet to be excelled. This fibreboard is of two kinds, both equally popular, generally known as "corrugated" and "solid fibre." The corrugated board is made of an interior scientifically designed truss, which is obtained by running a relatively thin sheet of straw paper through corrugated rolls, giving it the fluted or crimped effect, to the tips of the corrugations of which tough-skinned kraft paper liners or facings are attached by means of an odorless mineral glue known as silicate of soda. Solid fibre is built up of three or more pasted and pressed sheets or plies of paper, the outer piles or skins being of tough kraft or jute fibre sheets, the body of the board being supplied by building up the interior with chipboard sheets.

## Accepted by Carriers

Lightness in weight is one of the principal characteristics of these two boards, and a reduction of 10 to 50 per cent may easily be accomplished in shipping weight compared with the same size wooden boxes, dependent upon the character of the lumber used. Strength in construction is not sacrificed, for the boxes are built to withstand the wear and tear of heavy and

*The subject of containers for products of all industries, and especially for chemicals and dyes, has been studied in all its details by the Container Club, 608 South Dearborn street, Chicago, by the National Association of Box Manufacturers, 1553 Conway Building, Chicago, and by the National Association of Corrugated Fibre Box Manufacturers, 1822 Republic Building, Chicago. In the East, individual companies supplying the trade have been working on the problem along the special lines in which they are interested.*

*The Container Club is an association of corrugated and solid fibre box manufacturers engaged in developing and maintaining a high standard of quality of fibre shipping cases and the raw materials entering into their manufacture.*

rough handling in shipment, while the very nature of the material affords resiliency in resistance to the shock of falls and bumps of shifting freight. The carriers accept shipments in this light weight box at the same rate as they do its heavier competitor, and this recognition of its merits as a safe carrier is substantiated in actual performance over a period of years. The carriers' approval is conveyed in their consolidated freight classification legally on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington in which detailed specifications are provided for corrugated and solid fibre boxes for shipments up to 90 pounds gross weight, and maximum united measurement in length, width and depth added of 70 inches.

Ease of handling and packing as well as space saved in the storing of empties is an individual feature.

The boxes come to the shipper folded flat, and unfolding and bending in the flaps to square the box makes it ready for loading. The closing and sealing is as simple an operation. These packages cost less than wood. They do not require as much labor to set up and pack. They are easier handled after they are packed. They save money in reduced freight bills because of much less weight. They please customers on account of the ease of lifting and handling in warehouse and store. They afford full and secure protection of shipments on the way and all the way. They afford satisfaction in the knowledge of economies effected, and the assurance that goods will reach the customer in perfect condition.

## Chemicals Shipped in Fibre Boxes

This package is used for articles contained in glass, for articles in cartons or paper boxes, or for articles in bulk. It is particularly adapted for awkward shaped or hard to pack articles, and by the use of inner packing such as division boards, pads and collars, protection is afforded without the use of sawdust, excelsior, straw or similar materials, and the litter and mess of unpacking are abolished.

A brief list of a long chemical and drug line—whose items are now being shipped in corrugated and solid fibre boxes include ammonia, alcohol, baking powder, bluing, borax, coal-tar products, dental pastes and powders, disinfectants, dyes and colors, flavoring extracts, epsom salts, embalming fluid, many proprietary medicines, mucilage, castor oil, linseed and motor oils, powders, library pastes, paints, perfumes, insect powders, liniments, lye, live stock remedies, paints and varnishes, poultry foods, metal polishes, salts, stains, scouring, cleaning and washing compounds, soaps, shoe polishes.

The decision of large and progressive manufacturers who after thorough research and experiment have



adopted this package based upon the essentials of service, quality and price can, we believe, be accepted with confidence by others not so fortunately situated as regards research facilities who have, for this or other reasons, been unmindful of its many advantages or deterred by old fashioned prejudice from using it.

In wood containers the results obtained by the experiments conducted by the Forest Products Laboratory, a department of the U. S. Forest Service, located at Madison, Wis., have attracted wide attention. There are seven forms of nailed wooden boxes which are classified as standard types. The seven forms have been tested at the Forest Products Laboratory and a pamphlet issued which gives in detail the advantages and disadvantages of each style of box. Among the tests made are the following: For the cause and prevention of "blue stain" which discolors wood. It is caused by a fungus which germinates on sapwood and penetrates its cells. Kiln-drying the lumber is recommended as one method of preventing blue stain, but the most effective method is the treatment of the green lumber with anti-septic dips. The chemicals used are sodium carbonate (soda ash) and sodium bicarbonate (ordinary baking soda).

Moisture content and storage affect the strength of boxes. As the wood dries the nails lose their grip, and they may work loose and come out of the box. It is therefore advisable to use thoroughly air-dry lumber.

#### Tests for Fibre Board Box

In the testing of fibre-board boxes at the Forest Products Laboratory, it was found that failures in these containers usually occurred at the horizontal scores or edges. To strengthen the scores, glued paper or cloth tape was applied to the outside of the box at these points. The tape was dipped in water for from one to ten seconds before applying it to the box, thus insuring greater adhesion. Proper taping added about 25 per cent to the strength or carrying capacity of the box. The number of tests made on packing boxes by the Laboratory workers was 426. The benefit which these tests were to the Government was illustrated during the war. A school for government packers was established and more than three hundred men were trained in the construction and packing of overseas containers. One of the men so trained redesigned a box being used for overseas shipment while at the laboratory. His new design was snapped up; it saved \$50,000 to the Government on the first contract alone, and more than \$100,000 in freight in six months of use.

The Laboratory experts solved the problems of the canners, also, and its resources are available to work out any puzzling question in the chemical industry, if manufacturers choose to consult them. The Laboratory also maintains a short course of instruction in box and crate making. This course was first given three years ago at the request of several manufacturers who wished to profit by the information the Laboratory had obtained through years of scientific study of shipping containers. Since that time the course has been given at regular intervals and has been attended by representatives of ninety-seven firms located in all parts of the United States, in Hawaii and in Canada.

#### Packages for Reagents

In connection with the subject of containers, the American Chemical Society is assisting the chemical industry to adopt standard packages for reagent chemicals, with a view to decreasing the chance for contamination in packing. The Society has appointed a Committee on Guaranteed Reagents and Standard Apparatus, of which W. D. Collins, of the U. S. Geologi-

cal Survey, is chairman. In a report by the Committee occurs the following:

"Manufacturers, without exception, have expressed their willingness to furnish reagents in packages of any unit quantity desired by the buyer. The committee feels that if purchasers took full advantage of this policy there would be some increase in cost and in delay in filling orders, as compared with the situation where the number of unit sizes is limited for each reagent.

"Use of metric units in chemical laboratory work is almost universal, and certain supplies have long been purchased in metric units. Regular inorganic reagents are at present largely bought by the pound, although the manufacturers are perfectly willing to sell in grams. They list their prices, however, by the pound because nearly all of their orders are in this unit. If members of the Society order reagents by the pound because they are so given in price lists, there may be a long period during which the number of orders in metric units is very gradually growing at the expense of the number in pounds."

#### Steel Drums For Acids

Steel barrels and drums are the most useful form of container for acids, alcohol, carbide, glycerin, linseed oil, stains, tanning extracts, tar, turpentine and vegetable oils, and other liquid, semi-liquid and granular products. These are manufactured in large quantities for the chemical and oil trade at Sharon, Pa., Warren, O., Cleveland, O., and other Middle West points. These drums conform to the Interstate Commerce Commission's specifications, and have numerous devices to enhance their value to the industries using them. For grease and paste products the drums have bolted covers; other are all welded; and still others have pumps which can be attached, or faucets if preferred.

B. C. Tamlin, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Corrugated and Fibre Box Manufacturers, writes: "Practically all kinds of corrugated and solid fibre boxes may be used for the shipment of chemicals by the employment of proper inner packing. If any one in your industry would like to have us make up sample containers and test them in our laboratory, we shall be glad to do this free of charge and without obligation to the manufacturer.

"This laboratory is in charge of package engineers who are trained to design the right kind of packages of the right quality to carry commodities safely by freight, express, parcel post or steamship. The free service is maintained for the purpose of designing packages for present and prospective users of corrugated or solid fibre boxes. By the process of elimination, the exact type of box best suited for the particular shipment is determined."

Among the exhibits at the Chemical Exposition will be a patented rubber-lined barrel made by a cooperage firm in Cleveland. The barrel is of oak and lined with a rubber cylinder. It was designed for the shipment of liquid chemicals, which are non-solvents of rubber and which cannot be packed in an ordinary barrel.

#### GOODWIN DRUG CO. BANKRUPT

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 13.—The Goodwin Drug Co., operating several stores, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. According to the petition, the liabilities total \$54,676.31, with assets listed at \$61,383.22. Claims of Hartford creditors amount to about \$45,000. The schedule of assets shows no ready cash, but stock in trade valued at \$20,000, fixtures and equipment valued at \$40,000, book accounts of \$1,283.22 and prescription books upon which a valuation of \$100 is placed.



## QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Air Reduction .....	56	57	Heyden Chem. ....	194	194
*Allied Chem. & D. 88 3/4			H'k Electro .....	85	85
*Allied Ch. & D., pf. 114	115		H'k Electro, pf. ....	60	70
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf. ....	39 3/4	40	*Int. Agricult. ....	9	9
*Am. Chiclé .....	0	9 1/2	*Int. Agricult., pf. ...	39 3/4	40
*Am. Chiclé, pf. ....	25	29	*Int. Nickel .....	17 1/2	17 3/4
*Am. Cot. Oil. ....	28	28 1/2	*Int. Nickel, pf. ....	81	82 1/4
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf. ....	55 1/2	57 1/2	*Int. Salt .....		66
*Am. Cyan. ....	15	20	*Mathieson Alk. ....	49	50
*Am. Cyan., pf. ....	53	56	Merk & Co., pf. ....	67	67
*Am. Druggist S. ....	6 1/4	6 1/2	Merrimac .....	83	88
*Am. Glue .....	40	45	Mulford Co. ....	35	40
*Am. Glue, pf. ....	65	70	Mutual Co. ....	150	109
*Am. Linseed .....	35	36	*National Lead, pf. 111 1/2		116
*Am. Linseed, pf. ....	54	56	N. J. Zinc. ....	152	154
*Am. Malt .....	12	13	Niag. A., pf. ....	96	100
*Am. Zinc .....	18	18 1/2	Parke, Davis & Co. 103		104
*Amer. Zinc, pf. ....	46	47 1/2	Penn. Salt .....	80	81
Atlas Powder .....	139	145	People's Gas, Chi. 93 3/4		94
Atlas Powd., pf. ....	88	90	Procter & Gamble. 124		128
British Am. Chem. ....	1		Procter & Gam., pf. 102		106
By. Prod. Co. ....	67	65	Rollin Ch. ....	80	90
Carborundum .....	138 3/4	135 3/4	Rol. Ch., pf. ....	80	90
Carborundum, pf. ....	118 1/2	116	Royal Bak. Po. ....	108	115
Casein Co. ....	30	45	Royal Bak. Po., pf. 97		99
Celluloid Co. ....	92	98	Sherwin-Williams ..	28	29
Celluloid Co., pf. ....	105	106	Sherwin-W., pf. ....	93	97
Chem. Mfg. ....	195	205	Stand. Ch. ....	90	100
Chem. Mfg., pf. ....	108	111	Swan & Finch. ....	30	34
Com'l Solv. A. ....	48 1/2	49	*Tenn. C. & Chem. ....	10 1/4	10 3/4
Do. B. ....	41		*Tex. Gulf. Sul. ....	50 3/4	51 3/4
*Corn Products ....	119 1/4	119 3/4	Union Carbide .....	60 1/2	61 1/4
*Corn Products, pf. 118		121	Union Sulphur .....		
*Davison Chem. ....	51 1/2	52 1/2	*Un. Drug .....	80	82 1/2
Dow Chem. ....	200		*Un. Drug, 1st pf. ....	49	49 1/2
Dow Ch., pf. ....	103		*Un. Dyewood .....	47	50
Du Pont de Nem. 155 3/4			*Un. Dyewood, pf. ....	62	80
*Du Pt de Nem. Db. 90		91	Un. Gas, Imp. ....	54 1/2	54 3/4
Eastman Kodak ....	84 1/2	85	Un. Gas, Imp., pf. ....	54 1/2	55
Eastman Kodak, pf. 106 1/2			U. S. Gypsum. ....		54
*Freeport, Tex. Sul. 23 1/4		23 1/2	*U. S. Indus. Al. ....	65 1/2	66 1/2
Freep. Tex. Sul., pf. 91		93	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf. 95		97
*Grasselli .....	128	132	*Va.-Car. Ch. ....	28 1/2	28 3/4
*Grasselli, pf. ....	103	101 1/2	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf. ....	65 1/4	67
Hercules Powder .....	164	170	*V. Vivaudou .....	12 1/2	12 3/4
Hercules Powd., pf. 100		102			

\*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

Allied Dye and Chemical went through its recent high price and sold above 91 for the first time in its history, on Sept. 5, says the New York "Evening Telegram." Paying 4 per cent annually, the issue sold at a price to yield about 4.4 per cent. The 7 per cent preferred stock is quoted around 114, to return approximately 6.10 per cent on the investment. Allied Dye common therefore is selling too high on its present dividend basis, but the belief prevails in usually well informed quarters that the issue is discounting a 6 per cent dividend. As a 6 per cent stock, at its present price the issue should yield just one-half of one per cent more than the preferred does.

The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., operated during the second quarter of 1922 at a net profit of \$233,898 as compared with a loss of \$361,252 for the corresponding period of last year. The gross earnings were \$369,489, from which \$135,591 was set aside for depreciation reserves. Payment of preferred stock dividends has been resumed, and it is estimated that after allowances have been made for federal taxes, preferred dividends, sinking fund, etc., the earnings on the common stock will be at the rate of 9.7 per cent per annum.

H. C. Dusenberry, Inc., chemicals, 68 Cliff st., New York, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, listing liabilities of \$21,185 and assets of \$3,500, consisting of stock \$1,500; fixtures \$600; debts due on open account \$1,200 and deposit in bank \$200. Principal creditors are Lorenzo I. Jones, \$9,127; Lawlor McCormick Co., \$1,264.

The American Chiclé Co., through its protective committee for the six per cent notes, has evolved a plan to create a new issue of securities in place of the \$1,900,000 worth of notes now outstanding. Noteholders are requested to deposit their notes with the Bankers' Trust Co. before Oct. 2.

## INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO. ASSETS

The common stock of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. was increased from \$12,000,000 to \$24,000,000 on Oct. 7, 1919, say the "N. Y. Tribune" in an article on "What's Behind Active Stocks." In addition to the common there is \$6,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred. The only funded debt is an issue of \$78,500 5 per cent bonds of a subsidiary. The last property valuation listed the plants at \$42,249,283. On December 31, 1921, the date of the last annual report, net tangible assets applicable to the common stock amounted to \$32,895,273, equivalent to \$136.89 a share. This figure is after allowing par for the preferred stock, plus a bonus of \$25 a share of that issue, in accordance with stock provisions.

Current assets at the close of 1921 were \$10,160,066, contrasted with current liabilities of \$5,828,880, leaving a net working capital of \$4,331,186. Aggregate net profits available for dividends for the ten years ended December 31, 1921, were \$28,605,543, or an annual average of 15.65 per cent on the common. Last year the company had a deficit, after common dividends, of \$2,205,379, compared with a surplus of \$958,924 the preceding year.

Latest reports indicate that the company's plants are being operated at capacity, owing to the advance in the price of denatured alcohol. The preferred stock receives the full 7 per cent dividend rate. No dividend has been paid on the common since September 15, 1921. Range of common since listing in March, 1911; High, 171 1/2, in 1917; low, 15, in 1914 and 1915; last sale price, 64 3/4.

For the six months ended June 30, 1922, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. reports net earnings of \$5,346,857 after deducting all expenses, taxes, depreciation. When provision had been made for \$1,403,653 of bond interest and discount, and \$2,137,791 for debenture stock dividends, there remained \$1,805,412 available for the common stock. This was equivalent to \$2.85 a share for the six-month period.

Directors of the American Glue Co. have cut the dividend on the common stock in half because of unsatisfactory conditions affecting the company's business. A dividend of \$1 a share, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 5, was declared against a dividend of \$2 a share declared three months ago.

Parke, Davis & Co. declared an extra dividend of \$1 and the regular quarterly dividend of \$1, both payable on Sept. 30 to stockholders of record Sept. 20. An extra dividend of \$1 was also paid in the previous quarter.

The Sunshine Soda Co. has obtained a judgment for \$306.95 against the Cleansing Products Co., New York.

## New Incorporations

Consolvo Manufacturing Co., Inc., Norfolk, Va., \$10,000 to \$50,000. To make various chemicals. W. W. Consolvo, Victor Branch, F. E. Consolvo, South Norfolk.

Butters Manufacturing Co., New York, \$75,000. To make chemicals. W. C. Findley, W. A. Levy; attorney, A. J. Lindsay, 43 Cedar st.

Master Chemical Co., Rochester, N. Y., \$10,000. L. & P. S. Burnherr, S. R. Joffe, J. E. Whitley, Rochester.

Chapman Products Co., Centerdale, North Providence, R. I., \$25,000. To manufacture chemicals. R. S. Thornton; M. L. Merithew; E. B. Chapman, 131 Greenville ave., Manton, R. I.

J. P. McRee Turpentine Co., Camilla, Ga., \$50,000. To establish turpentine and rosin producing plant.

## The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, 702-704

### BLEACHING POWDER AT A PREMIUM

Many Chemicals Growing Scarce Because of Shortage of Fuel—Acids in Good Demand Especially Sulfuric—Prussiates of Soda and Potash Higher—Copper Sulfate Easier

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

##### Advanced

Ammonia Alum, pwd., 35c cwt.	Sodium Bichromate, 1/4c lb.
Ammonium Chloride, 1/4c lb.	Sodium Prussiate, 1/4c lb.
Copperas, \$3 ton	Zinc Chloride, fused, 1 1/2c lb.
Potassium Bichromate, 1/4c lb.	Zinc Chloride, gran., 1 1/2c lb.
Potassium Prussiate, 1/4c lb.	Zinc Sulfate, 1/4c lb.

##### Declined

Caustic Soda, Export, 5c cwt.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetic Acid, Glacial....lb.	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$11	\$19 1/2	\$07
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg. ....ton	14.00	14.00	14.00	13.00	55.00	20.00
Bleaching Powder, Works .....100 lbs.	1.75	1.75	1.60	2.40	9.50	1.50
Copper Sulfate .....100 lbs.	5.90	5.90	5.95	5.25	20.00	4.50
Potash, Caustic .....lb.	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	.87	.08
Saltpetre, gran. ....lb.	.06 3/4	.06 3/4	.06 3/4	.09 1/4	.35 1/2	.04 1/2
Soda Ash, 38 p.c....100 lbs.	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.25	3.50	.60
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.100 lbs.	3.55	3.65	3.60	3.85	9.50	1.42
Potassium Bichromate ..lb.	.10	.10	.10	.12	.66	.06 1/4
Average .....	3.044	3.048	3.033	3.57	11.06	3.14

An increasing shortage caused by the lack of fuel and insufficient transportation coupled with a sudden demand has strengthened the heavy chemical market. In several instances makers are unable to supply the demand and are sold up several months ahead and are not quoting prices for future delivery. Acids are in better demand, especially sulfuric. Oxalic continues unsettled and the price is controlled by makers who are having difficulty in filling orders. Caustic soda and soda ash are firm with a good demand. Ammonia alum has been advanced. Ammonium sulfate is also in a tight position and still very scarce. Arsenic has not changed and the demand is normal for this season of the year. Copper sulfate is easier. Bleaching powder is at a premium. There is none to be found on spot and manufacturers are sold up and are not taking orders except from old customers. Prussiates of soda and potash are advancing in price, on scarcity of supplies and strong demand. Makers are sold far ahead.

**Acid, Acetic**—Demand has been quiet and prices remain unchanged. There is a range in price as to maker and quality, 28 per cent is quoted at \$2.67 1/2 for carlots of barrels at works, and \$2.92 1/2 in smaller lots. Redistilled is offered at same prices in some directions. Glacial is quoted at a range from \$11.17@12.17 in carlots.

**Acid, Hydrofluoric**—Prices are becoming firmer on increasing demand. 30 per cent is named at 5c in carlots and the 52 per cent grade at 11c@12c as to quantity.

**Acid, Lactic**—Demand is slow and supplies are plentiful. Dark 22 per cent is quoted at 4c@4 1/2c and light at 5 1/2c@6c. Imported 80 per cent is named at 14 1/2c@15c on spot.

**Acid, Muriatic**—Buyers are not showing interest at

present and makers are well supplied. Prices are on a basis of \$1.10@1.50 for 20 per cent in carlots of carboys.

**Acid, Nitric**—Prices remain at prevailing levels in course of little demand. Basis is \$5.00@5.65 per cwt. in carlots of carboys at works.

**Acid, Oxalic**—Makers are sold in advance and prices are advancing in the face of a strong demand. Makers quote 17c at works while a few spot barrels may be found at 17 3/4c@18c.

**Acid Sulfuric**—Demand has been increasing for this commodity. Makers hold prices unchanged at \$14.00@16.00 for 66 deg. in tanks at works; 60 deg. is named at \$9.00@11.00.

**Alums**—Ammonia variety continues scarce and prices are higher for powdered at \$3.85@3.90 in carlots at works. Lump remains at \$3.50 and ground at \$3.40@3.65. There is little doing in potash at \$4.50 at works. Imported is held at \$2.75@3.00. Chrome is quoted at \$5.00@6.00 and soda remains quiet at \$3.50@4.00.

**Ammonium Chloride**—Scarcity of gray has made a strong market and makers have advanced their prices. Imported gray is difficult to locate at any price. Imported white has not changed and is offered freely at 6 1/4c@6 3/4c. Makers name 7 1/4c@7 3/4c for white and 7 1/2c@7 7/8c for gray.

**Ammonia Sulfate**—Stocks are scarce and producers are sold in advance and unable to assure shipment. Very little spot to be found. Prices are quoted at \$3.50@3.60 per cwt. bulk f. o. b. works for domestic consumption. None is to be had for export at \$3.85.

**Arsenic**—Demand has fallen off and the market is steady at 8 1/2c for spot and future delivery taken at 7 3/4c@8c.

**Barium Chloride**—Prices are somewhat easy though demand has increased a little. Makers name \$85 for bags at works. Imported spot is offered at \$85@90.

**Bleaching Powder**—Recent demand has depleted stocks of makers who are now unable to satisfy buyers' demands. Prices are quoted at \$1.75 in carlots of drums at works. Less carlots ex warehouse named at \$1.95 Imported shipment is offered at \$1.95 c. i. f. New York.

**Copperas**—Shortage of supplies and increased demand have caused makers to advance prices. Bulk in carlots at works is named at \$21 per ton. In carlots of bags \$23@25 depending on size of bag.

**Copper Sulfate**—Demand is normal for this season of the year. Makers quote \$5.90 in carlots of barrels and \$6.25@6.50 in less than carlots for crystals. Powdered named at \$6.90@7.25 for spot and \$6.75 for carlots delivered.

**Potash, Caustic**—Routine demand confined to small orders. Imported 88-92 per cent easy at 5 1/2c@6c. Domestic in carlots at works is held at 8c.

**Potassium Prussiate**—Spot stocks are scarce for yellow and makers are advancing prices. No definite price can be named. Sales have been made at 37c and the range is between 35c and 37c. Red is quoted at 88c@90c.

**Potassium Bichromate**—Remains firm at recent high

levels. Crystals are quoted at 10c@11c per pound at works.

**Soda Ash**—Demand is still heavy. Makers continue to take on business on contract, basis 48 per cent in carlots of bags at works at \$1.20. Spot bags in less than carlots quoted at \$2.01 ex warehouse New York.

**Soda, Caustic**—Production costs have increased but a falling off in demand has kept prices at former levels. Producers' prices are \$2.50 for contracts basis 60 per cent in carlots of drums at works, and \$2.57½ for single shipments. Spot prices are named at \$3.60@3.75.

**Sodium Prussiate**—Continued scarcity and difficulty of makers to supply demand is sending the price upward. Prices are quoted at 23½c@24¼c.

### Heavy Chemical Notes

The Magnesite Products Corp. has been organized under the laws of California with capital of \$50,000 to manufacture magnesite-terrazzo products under a process invented by Charles Loeffhardt, and for which letters were granted Feb. 15, 1922.

L. M. Hoff, president of the Alphano Humus Co., Hackettstown, N. J., has issued a statement denying reports that that company's plant was partly destroyed by fire on Sept. 4 with a loss of \$100,000. The fire, he states, was in a plant near the Humus company plant.

A fluorspar famine seems likely to be an early future effect of war extravagance. The United States has been the leading source of supply, and the Bureau of Mines investigation has shown that known reserves are very low, indicating that the mineral will become scarce and costly within a few years.

Export of nitrate from Chile in June amounted to only 706,629 Spanish quintals (Spanish quintal=101.4 pounds) as compared with shipments of 2,091,387 quintals for June, 1921. Production, however, reached 1,584,895 quintals, only 496,901 quintals below the output in June last year. Consumption in Europe for the month was 1,350,000 quintals.

The Union Sulphur Co. has purchased the sulphur holdings of the Texas Exploration Co., at Damon Mound, Texas. The property consists of 200 acres on which fifty-two test holes have been drilled, and it is estimated that there are at least 13,000,000 tons of sulfur to be taken from the property, making it one of the richest sulfur deposits yet discovered. Work on a large refining plant will be started in the near future and the plant will be in operation within less than two years.

Under the heading "Why Henry Ford Wants Muscle Shoals" the current issue of the "Automotive Industries" publishes an article which wholly disregards the question of the production of commercial fertilizers and nitrates. It stresses particularly the fact that the power and the natural resources of the surrounding country would be of tremendous value in the production of a new type of car, a notable characteristic of which will be lightness. To attain the necessary lightness, aluminum will be used liberally. Some of the products obtainable within a radius of 125 miles are bituminous coal, iron ore, bauxite from which aluminum is derived; limestone for fluxing; cement rock; forests of maple, elm, hickory, walnut, beech, oak, cedar, chestnut and pine; cotton suitable for tires and fabric; kaolin, an aluminum clay, and chert, a mineral closely allied to flint.

### LICENSES FOR GERMAN DYE IMPORTS IN AUGUST EXCEED THE JULY REQUESTS

**Swiss Dye List Calls for 212,830 Pounds Compared with 47,406 Pounds in July—Only 13,543 Pounds Bought in England, and 2,311 Pounds in France**

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—Licenses issued during August by the Dye and Chemical Control Section, Division of Customs, Treasury Department, called for the importation of 238,174 pounds of dyes from Germany, compared with 130,386 pounds in July; 13,543 pounds from England compared with 17,690 pounds in July; 2,311 pounds from France compared with none in July; 212,830 pounds from Switzerland compared with 47,406 pounds in July.

The dyes from England in the August list include: 1,000 pounds Alizarine Green S, 15 per cent paste, Schultz No. 805; 1,000 pounds, Alizarine Yellow Lake C; 600 pounds Cross Dye Green 2 G, concentrated, Schultz No. 746; 10,500 pounds Madder Lake; 143 pounds Red Pigment (ground in oil); 6,000 pounds Thionol Brown O; 2,000 pounds Thionol Green DY.

From France during August the licenses called for 1,100 pounds Malta Grey B, Schultz No. 681; 1,100 pounds Malta Grey J, Schultz No. 681; 11 pounds Red 7 BL; 100 pounds Ultramarine Blue.

Imports from Germany and Switzerland follow:

Schultz No.	Designation of Dye	Germany Pounds	Switzerland Pounds
...	Acetate of Magenta .....	50	
...	Acid Anthracene Brown P G.....	1,000	
705b	Acid Cyanine BF .....	1,100	
...	Acid Milling Red G.....		1,000
...	Acid Pure Blue R Supra.....		1,500
...	Acid Rhodamine BG .....	500	
...	Acid Rhodamine R .....		1,100
...	Algol Black 100% powder.....	100	
...	Algol Blue 100% powder.....	100	
819	Algol Brilliant Red 2 B.....	1,000	
...	Algol Brown G .....	584	
869a	Algol Brown R paste.....	2,010	
...	Algol Green 100% powder.....	100	
...	Algol Orange 100% powder.....	100	
...	Algol Pink 100% powder.....	100	
819	Algol Red F F Extra paste.....	500	
...	Algol Red (other than R) 100% powder	100	
856	Alizarine Astrol B .....	200	
774	Alizarine Black W X Extra paste.....	500	
804	Alizarine Blue S powder.....	6,000	
858	Alizarine Blue S A E.....	100	
862	Alizarine Blue Black B.....	3,300	
862	Alizarine Blue Black B T.....	200	
...	Alizarine Direct Violet E R powder...	50	
...	Alizarine Fast Grey 2 B L.....	500	
...	Alizarine Geranole B powder.....	85	
805	Alizarine Green S paste.....	2,000	
...	Alizarine Indigo R.....	980	
882	Alizarine Irisol R powder.....	29	
798	Alizarine Maroon 20% paste.....	1,502	
780	Alizarine Red I W S powder.....	500	
780	Alizarine Red S.....	1,500	
780	Alizarine Red SWB powder.....	230	
856a	Alizarine Rubinoles 3 G.....	200	
856a	Alizarine Rubinoles R .....	1,730	
858	Alizarine Saphirole SE .....	50	
858a	Alizarine Saphirole WSA .....	225	
855	Alizarine Sky Blue B powder.....	350	
...	Algol Violet 100% powder.....	100	
...	Algol Yellow (other than R) 100% Pdr.	100	
854	Alizarine Viridine FF .....	4,100	
...	Alkali Fast Green 3 G.....	100	
...	Anthasine 3 B.....	1,000	
789	Anthracene Blue SWR .....	200	
800	Anthracene Blue W B paste.....	10,000	
...	Anthracene Chromate Brown E B.....	525	
759	Anthraquinone G C.....	250	
861	Anthraquinone Blue C E Extra powder	100	
861	Anthraquinone Blue S R Extra powder	100	
864	Anthraquinone Green G X N O.....	100	
...	Anthrazurine G .....	1,000	
...	Auramine G .....		110
...	Benzo Bordeaux 6 B.....	225	
...	Benzo Chrome Brown 5 G.....	120	
456a	Benzo Fast Blue 4 G L.....	1,390	
...	Benzo Fast Bordeaux 6 B L.....	1,050	
...	Benzo Fast Brown G L.....	500	
...	Benzo Fast Brown R L.....	10	
...	Benzo Fast Heliotrope BL .....	135	
...	Benzo Fast Heliotrope 4 BL.....	300	
...	Benzo Fast Heliotrope 2 R L.....	25	

(Continued on page 677)



## The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, 690-692

### IMPORTERS ADVANCING QUOTATIONS

With Tariff in Offing Importers Are Higher on Bromides, Acids Citric and Tartaric, and Cream Tartar—Menthol Falling in Competition—Glycerin Continues on Upgrade—Santonin Advanced—Acetone, C. P., Firmer—Quicksilver Quiet

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

#### Advanced

Acetone, C.P., ½ c lb.	Cream Tartar, ½ c lb.
Acid Citric, Imp., ½ c lb.	Glycerin, C.P., ½ c lb.
Acid Tartaric, 1c lb.	Potassium Bromide, Imp., 1c lb.
Ammonium Bromide, Imp., 1c lb.	Santonin, \$5 lb.
Sodium Bromide, Imp., 2c lb.	

#### Declined

Menthol, 25c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetanilid .....	\$3.30	\$3.30	\$3.80	\$3.33	\$2.00	\$2.20
Acid Citric, Import .....	.45	.44½	.44½	.45	1.25	.45
Caffeine Alkaloid .....	1.00	1.00	.94	.82	3.43	.90
Calomel, American .....	.83	.83	.82	.70	3.55	.41
Camphor, Jap., ref. ....	4.40	4.40	4.20	3.50	5.00	3.75
Iodine, Resublimed .....	6.00	6.25	6.25	4.30	13.50	3.00
Menthol .....	5.35	5.35	4.90	4.80	12.80	4.50
Morphine Sulfate .....	.23	.23	.23	.24	4.30	.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.50	.50	.50	.67	.90	.25
Quinine Sulfate, Imp. ....	.36	.36	.36	.30	4.25	.27
Sodium Salicylate .....	.76	.76	.76	1.35	2.05	.50
Strychnine Sulfate .....						
Average .....	1.99	2.01	1.95	1.58	5.92	1.56

The trade reports a better demand for medicinals. As the tariff draws a little nearer to the finish sellers of a great many imported products are inclined to hold their present stocks. As a consequence prices on these items are rising. All bromides were advanced, also tartaric and citric acids. Cream tartar is also higher in importers' hands. C. P. acetone on spot is firmer as holdings are limited. Menthol has been reduced in anticipation of price competition. Importers have advanced the price of santonin owing to the higher exchange rate. Camphor continues firm on spot but is lower for arrival. Salicylic acid and salicylates continue bullish. Quicksilver has settled somewhat but is not offered freely on spot.

**Acetone**—C. P. firm following advance to 13½¢ @14¢lb. Spot holdings are reported limited with little being offered in any quarter.

**Acid Benzoic**—U. S. P. acid firm at 70¢@80¢ following last week's advance.

**Acid Acetylsalicylic**—Makers are holding at 85¢ for acid in 100 pound lots or over. Some resale material may be had at 80¢ but quantity is not large. Tendency is upward.

**Acid Citric**—In the face of the heavy 18¢ import tariff, proposed in the tariff bill as is, holders are not willing to sell foreign product at previous figures. They have advanced to 45¢@46¢ according to quantity. American makers are naming 46¢@46½¢ for powdered and 45¢@45½¢ for crystals, unchanged. Import figure remains at 38¢ c. i. f. but finds few takers willing to bet against probability of tariff passing at a late date.

**Acid Salicylic**—Firm at 29¢ in makers' hands. Small outside lot at 28¢. All hands are decidedly bullish in their views.

**Acid Tartaric**—In much the same position as is citric acid. Importers will not sell under 29¢@29½¢ for crystals and 29½¢@30¢ for powdered. Domestic goods can be had very little above these prices, both crystals and powder being named at 30¢.

**Bromides**—Importers have advanced bromides and now quote sodium at 15¢@16¢, potash at 13¢@14¢, and ammonium at 14¢@15¢. Further advances on the imported grades are likely as the tariff approaches institution. American makers' figures are at the same levels. Reported that consumers are livening to some extent.

**Camphor**—Japanese refined in slabs continues at 83¢ on spot. For arrival in late September 81¢ is reported possible and for October-November 80¢ can be done. Tablets at 95¢. American bulk gum at 90¢; tablets at 95¢@98¢.

**Camphor, Monobromated**—Quoted from \$1.17 to \$1.90 according to seller. The recently reported advance did not materialize as one of the principal makers failed to fall in line. Likely to continue at \$1.70, say makers, as there is no real reason for advancing.

**Cod Liver Oil**—Demand has increased with receipt of new oil and prices are firm at \$23.00@\$25.00 according to brand.

**Cream Tartar**—Imported goods higher at 23½¢ @24¢lb. as possibility of tariff going through at an early date presents itself.

**Formaldehyde**—Firm at 9¢ in carloads at works. Spot carboys and barrels at 9½¢. Continues scarce in all quarters.

**Glycerin**—All sellers are higher on C. P. glycerin this week and reports indicate that higher prices are to be expected. A 20¢ market is looked for in the very near future. Now quoted at 17½¢@18¢lb. No material offered in outside hands under current market. Cans at 19¢. Dynamite unchanged at 16½¢@17¢ but is tending upward.

**Menthol**—A price war may or may not be instituted in the next few days. Menthol has declined to \$6.00 in cases and \$6.15@\$6.25 on less. Stocks are being held in several hands and indications point to lower values if some factors determine to eliminate others from the market. For shipment \$5.25 c. i. f. is heard.

**Mercury**—Spot sellers are not disposed to push sales in view of the \$18.00 duty which now seems a short way off. Such goods as are offered held at \$66.00 @\$68.00 per flask. Some factors will not sell at all and others quote for shipment only. For shipment \$61.50 can be done. August was one of the largest months in point of sales, on record. In the hurry to cover before the advance set in consumers ran the sales of one firm up to 5,200 bottles.

**Santonin**—Importers are higher at \$172.00@\$177.00lb. according to quantity. Powdered is correspondingly higher at \$173.50@\$178.50lb. Advance in Swiss exchange rates accountable for increased figures.

The Prohibition Commissioner's regulation requiring manufacturers and wholesalers to keep certain records of their purchases and sales of materials and preparations, has been rescinded.



## Fine Chemical Notes

E. R. Squibb & Sons, 80 Beekman street, New York, have mailed an issue of "Squibb Memoranda" to the medical profession.

C. Randall Hammond, formerly of the Publiker Commercial Alcohol Co., returned from a six-weeks trip to Europe last week.

Leland I. Doan, assistant sales manager of the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., reports the arrival of a ten pound boy at his home Sept. 5.

The United States Government has issued an appendix to its Regulations No. 61, covering alcohol denaturing and distributing. The appendix contains numerous formulas for completely and specially denatured alcohol.

Menthol—"We have a good opinion of the near future of the market. We have a poor opinion of the distant future of the market," says a cable from a Japanese holder to one of the principal menthol factors in this country.

Spanish quicksilver sales for the first half of 1922 totaled 12,600 flasks, valued at 3,800,000 pesetas, according to a report issued by the Spanish Chamber of Commerce. The total production of the Spanish mines in 1921 reached 18,550 flasks.

Two new tartaric acid concerns have lately organized in Italy. The largest firm is the Stabilimento per l'Industria Tartarica Co., Treviso, capitalized at 22,300,000 lire. The other is the Societa An. Tartari ed Affini, Catania, capitalized at 250,000 lire.

The International Nickel Co. put its Copper Cliff, Ontario, plant back into commission the first of September after a period of idleness covering a year and a half. The plant is operating at one-third its war time capacity. Metal is refined at Port Colborne, and rolled at Huntington, Va.

Menthol should be well worth watching during the next few weeks. A new shipment of goods has arrived, but is not consigned to the present leading holder. There may be a price war and again there may not. No one cares to let much inside information seep out. Already the price has been lowered to \$6.00 in cases. It is safe to say that all the spot goods will not be concentrated in one corner this fall.

### RIGHT OF CHEMISTS TO HAVE A STILL

Rights of manufacturers of proprietary preparations to own and operate a still under the prohibition laws, are to be established in a test case now before the revocation court, which is the legal department at Federal Prohibition Headquarters, New York.

The defendant is the Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., with a plant at Starling and Olmstead avenues, the Bronx.

The officers of the company were summoned originally by Prohibition Agents Izzy Einstein and Moe Smith and a still was seized. The defendant company's officers were discharged before the United States Commissioner on the representation that the company was engaged in manufacture involving valuable secret formulas and maintained a closed plant on this account, but had made no effort to conceal from the government the fact that it was operating a still.

## LICENSES FOR GERMAN DYE INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 675)

Schultz No.	Designation of Dye	Germany Pounds	Switzerland Pounds
...	Benzo Fast Orange 2 R L.....	560	
332	Benzo Fast Red 8 B L.....	1,800	
296	Benzo Fast Yellow 4 G L Extra.....	110	
206a	Benzo Fast Yellow R L.....	225	
...	Benzo Red 12 B.....	500	
...	Benzo Rhoduline Red B.....	210	
...	Benzo Rhoduline Red 3 B.....	137	
...	Bluelake.....	700	
...	Benzo Green B.....	130	
...	Brilliant Benzo Violet B.....	1,300	
...	Brilliant Carmine L Conc.....	100	
...	Brilliant Congo R.....	25	
...	Brilliant Copper Blue GW.....	100	
622	Brilliant Delphine Blue.....		3,000
118	Brilliant Geranine B.....	100	
...	Brilliant Sky Blue 8 G Extra.....	300	
620	Capri Blue G O N.....	25	
613	Chinoline Yellow K T Extra Conc.....	850	
...	Chloramine Red 8 B S.....	50	
...	Chlorantine Fast Rubine R L.....		770
...	Chlorantine Fast Violet 4 B L.....		1,210
...	Chlorantine Fast Yellow R L.....		1,100
...	Chromazurine G.....		1,100
881	Ciba Blue 2 B.....		1,540
881	Ciba Blue 2 B D.....		11,000
881	Ciba Blue 2 B D.....		11,924
919	Ciba Bordeaux B.....		1,100
891	Ciba Green G paste.....		1,265
...	Ciba Grey G paste.....		1,320
912	Ciba Pink B paste.....		1,100
905	Ciba Red G paste.....		4,356
909	Ciba Red R paste.....		660
...	Ciba Scarlet G powder.....		2,200
901	Ciba Violet B.....		15,400
...	Ciba Violet R paste.....		7,084
850	Ciba Yellow G paste.....		3,058
...	Cibanone Blue G.....		1,540
793	Cibanone Blue 3 G paste.....		12,540
...	Cibanone Green B.....		12,100
...	Cibanone Olive B.....		880
792	Cibanone Orange R.....		5,434
...	Cloth Fast Brown G.....		110
...	Cloth Fast Brown 5 R.....		110
...	Cloth Fast Brown 2 R.....		220
...	Cloth Fast Green B.....		1,705
...	Cloth Fast Green G.....		110
...	Cloth Fast Orange R.....		110
...	Cloth Fast Orange G.....		110
...	Cloth Fast Red B.....		110
...	Cloth Fast Red 3 B.....		110
...	Cloth Fast Red GR.....		110
...	Cloth Fast Red R.....		110
...	Cloth Fast Violet B.....		110
...	Cloth Fast Violet R.....		110
...	Cloth Fast Yellow G.....		110
...	Cloth Fast Yellow R.....		110
...	Corvoline B T Lumps.....	100	
516	Crystal Violet Extra.....	225	
860a	Cyananthrol BGAOO.....	1,920	
859	Cyananthrol LEXO.....	45	
516	Cyanol Extra.....	550	
546	Cyanole F F.....	880	
...	Diamine Azo Blue R.....	40	
...	Diamond Black No. 1.....	11,050	
...	Diamine Blue Black B.....	10	
...	Diamine Brilliant Rubine S.....	1,100	
...	Diamine Brilliant Scarlet S.....	900	
448	Diamine Bronze G.....	37	
349	Diamine Brown B.....	200	
...	Diamine Catechine B.....	799	
...	Diamine Catechine G.....	300	
...	Diamine Catechine 3 G.....	298	
...	Diamine Fast Blue CG.....	1,550	
...	Diamine Fast Brown 3 G.....	70	
...	Diamine Fast Brown G B.....	500	
...	Diamine Fast Brown R.....	200	
...	Diamine Fast Orange E G.....	720	
...	Diamine Fast Orange F.....	825	
...	Diamine Fast Orange F.....	100	
...	Diamine Fast Red 8 B L.....	1,100	
...	Diamine Fast Violet F F B N.....	25	
...	Diamine Heliotrope G.....	220	
343	Diamine Light Red 8 BL.....	2,000	
...	Diamine Orange B.....	100	
319	Diamine Scarlet 3 B.....	10	
404	Diamine Yellow N.....	80	
273	Diaminogene Blue N A.....	1,300	
273	Diaminogene Blue N B.....	700	
...	Diaminogene Blue N B B.....	9,200	
274	Diaminogene Extra.....	200	
...	Diaminogene Sky Blue N.....	300	
...	Diamond Black No. 1 (Pigment for varnish).....	500	
...	Diazamine Blue B R.....		7,500
...	Diazine Black G.....	500	
...	Diazo Bordeaux 7 B.....	105	
364	Diazo Brilliant Black B.....	950	
...	Diazo Brilliant Green 3 G.....	450	

(Continued on page 679)

## The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates, pages 693-695

### PHENOL STILL CENTER OF INTEREST

Sole Manufacturer Is Unable To Take New Orders, Being Sold Far Ahead—Shortage of Benzol Forces Small Plants Manufacturing Intermediates To Close

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

**Advanced**  
Phenol, natural, 2c lb.  
**Declined**  
Ortho-nitrophenol, 2c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Benzene, C.P. .... gal.	\$ .30	\$ .30	\$ .30	\$ .27	\$ 1.10	\$ .26
Naphthalene, flake .... lb.	.07	.07	.07	.08	.16	.03
Phenol ..... lb.	.20	.20	.12	.09	1.50	.45
Xylene, 2 deg. .... gal.	.45	.45	.45	.60	..	..
Toluene, pure .... gal.	.30	.30	.30	.28	..	..
Aniline Oil ..... lb.	.14	.14	.14	.20	1.40	.10 1/4
Benzaldehyde ..... lb.	.55	.55	.55	.45	..	..
Betanaphthol, dist. .... lb.	.22	.22	.23	.36	1.50	.08
Paranitroaniline ..... lb.	.75	.75	.75	.85	1.85	.08
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>0.331</b>	<b>0.331</b>	<b>0.323</b>	<b>0.353</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>.167</b>

Prices are being maintained at recently prevailing levels due to the fact that stocks are held mainly by makers. Interest is centered about phenol. This important base still continues scarce and dealers are only able to pick up small quantities and the prices are more in line with maker's prices. The only maker of phenol is sold far ahead and the price has been advanced for future deliveries. There is still a shortage of benzol and a few small plants, manufacturing intermediates depending on this crude have been forced to shut down for lack of supplies. The railroad strike continues to hamper the transportation of supplies in some quarters.

#### Coal Tar Crudes

**Anthracene**—Prices have remained steady though there has been very little demand. 40 per cent is held at 12c@17c and the 80-85 per cent from 75c@1.00.

**Benzene**—Demand is increasing each day and supplies are becoming more scarce. Producers are sold in advance and quotations are mainly for future deliveries. The 90 per cent is quoted at 27c@32c as to quantity at works. C. P. is held at 30c@35c as to quantity.

**Naphthalene**—There has been no improvement in demand and the market has been dull. Prices hold steady, however, in spite of a good supply. Flake is quoted at 6c@7c per pound and balls at 7 1/2c@8 1/2c. Crushed is a trifle easier at 6c@6 1/2c.

**Phenol**—A few dealers are able to supply small quantities and the price is now fairly steady at 20c@22c. Makers are unable to assure delivery at the former price of 18c and sales are being made at 20c. The probability that foreign phenol will affect the market to any great extent is remote though it may satisfy a few wants. The price is likely to be close to the present quotations.

**Toluene**—The position is similar to that of benzene and supplies are becoming scarcer each day. Demand is increasing. Makers quote tank cars at 30c at works and in drums at 35c works.

#### Intermediates

**Acid, Anthranilic**—Demand is along routine lines and prices remain unchanged. Technical is offered at \$1.10 @ \$1.15 and refined at \$1.30 @ \$1.35 as to quantity.

**Acid, Benzoic**—Prices are a little firmer and technical at 45c@50c is becoming more difficult to do. Some makers are quoting 55c@60c U. S. P. is quoted at 60c@65c.

**Acid, Gamma**—Orders are coming for small quantities and the demand has somewhat improved. Ton lots are moving at \$1.80 at works and \$1.85 in barrels.

**Acid, H**—Little activity has been noted. Makers' price are quoted at 75c@80c.

**Acid, Naphthionic**—Demand has been increasing especially in crudes. Supplies are plentiful. Technical is named at 60c@62c in barrels and refined at 65clb.

**Acid, Salicylic**—Remains steady at present prices and demand is active. Technical is offered at 26c@27c and U. S. P. at 29c in 100 pound barrels.

**Aniline Oil**—Makers are naming carlots at 14c f. o. b. works and smaller quantities at 14 1/2c@15c. Supplies are accumulating due to a slowing down in demand.

**Aniline Salt**—Demand is improving slightly. Price named by makers is 20c per pound.

**Benzaldehyde**—Technical is quoted at 65c in 945 pound drums at works. U. S. P. at \$1.40 @ \$1.50 and FFC at \$1.60 @ \$1.70.

**Beta-naphthol**—Market has been somewhat unsettled due to the abundance of supplies and prices have been easier. Prices are quoted at 22c@23c though these have been shaded. Sublimed is quiet at 50c@55c.

**Dimethylaniline**—Interest has fallen off and it is being neglected. Prices remain at 30c for carlots and smaller quantities are held at 32c@34c.

**Diphenylamine**—Demand continues along routine lines. Price by maker is 54c@55c as to quantity.

**Meta-phenylenediamine**—Price remains unchanged and is moving well. Quoted by makers at 90c@1.00 as to quantity.

**Nitrobenzol**—Named by makers at 8 1/2c in carlots and in smaller quantities 9c for 5 drum lots and 9 1/2c for single drums. Redistilled at 9c@10c.

**Ortho-nitrophenol**—Quoted at somewhat lower prices. Range is from 68c@75c as to quantity.

**Para-amidophenol Base**—Demand has been slow. Makers prices named at \$1.10 @ \$1.25 as to quality and quantity. The hydrochloride is offered at \$1.20 @ \$1.25. White needle crystals, photographic, quiet at \$1.50 @ \$1.65.

**Para-nitroaniline**—There has been no change in price. Demand is somewhat slow. Carlots are quoted at 75c and in barrels at 79c. With firm business the first price may be shaded.

**Para-nitrophenol**—Small quantities in second hands may be had at 65c@75c though the makers' price is quoted at 75c.

**Para-toluidine**—Price range is from 95c@1.10 depending upon quantity and seller.

**R-Salt**—Makers name 55c@65c per pound as to quantity.

## Dyestuff Notes

F. A. Tuchscher, Pacific representative of the Calco Chemical Co., whose office is in Los Angeles, has recently returned from San Francisco and reports considerable improvement in the dyestuff market.

Thirteen companies were organized in August to engage in the manufacture and distribution of chemicals, drugs and dyes, with aggregate indicated investment of \$5,850,000, compared with \$3,275,000 in July and \$2,600,000 in June, says the "Journal of Commerce."

Herman M. Messberg, receiver of the Eastern District Piece Dye Works, Inc., has been assigned an order by Federal Judge Garvan empowering him to borrow money not exceeding \$20,000 from Benjamin Spitzer & Co., Inc., at 6 per cent for the purpose of continuing the business of the dye works.

The Newport Chemical Works, Passaic, N. J., has turned over its entire plant, machinery, equipment, and the three large tracts of land composing its property, to the Union Trust Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, which will act as trustees in the issuance of first mortgage gold bonds of the Newport Chemical Works, valued at \$5,000,000.

The Newport Chemical Works, Inc., Passaic, N. J., has recently succeeded in duplicating the old Benzo Fast Orange S, and is marketing the product under the name of Newport Direct Fast Orange R. S. This product is desirable because of its resistance to weak acids and alkalis. It also has a good fastness to light and washing and is uninfluenced by metals.

The British dyestuffs licensing committee proposes to support the domestic dye industry by refusing import licenses when domestic dyes are available in adequate quantities and at reasonable prices. Reasonable prices are considered to be three times the pre-war prices as to dyes in general. With regard to vat dyes, reasonable prices for indigo dyes will be two and one-half times and for other vat dyes, five times pre-war prices.

### JULY EXPORTS OF TANNING EXTRACTS

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—Exports of chestnut extract during July amounted to 475,966 pounds valued at \$13,599; principal shipments were to Canada, 343,940 pounds, England 56,000, Mexico 40,000, and Cuba 36,000. Exports of quebracho extract were 242,331 pounds valued at \$13,605; principal shipments were to Turkey 179,254 pounds, Mexico 44,827, and Canada 18,250. Exports of other tanning extracts were as follows:

Countries	pounds	dollars
Italy .....	9,295	1,237
Netherlands .....	13,605	2,000
England .....	163,878	7,846
Argentina .....	127,911	9,051
Brazil .....	11,537	1,183
Quebec and Ontario .....	892,326	32,126
Mexico .....	11,218	1,133
Chile .....	105,633	8,287
Peru .....	28,163	3,265
Japan .....	21,563	862
Australia .....	27,138	3,019
New Zealand .....	23,100	1,848

### LICENSES FOR GERMAN DYE IMPORTS

(Continued from page 677)

Schultz No.	Designation of Dye	Germany Pounds	Switzerland Pounds
...	Diazo Brilliant Orange 5 G Extra....	50	
...	Diazo Brilliant Orange G R Extra....	10	
...	Diazo Brilliant Scarlet B Extra....	25	
...	Diazo Brilliant Scarlet 2 BL Extra Conc. ....	275	
...	Diazo Brilliant Scarlet 5 BL Extra Conc. ....	25	
...	Diazo Brilliant Scarlet 6 B Extra....	100	
...	Diazo Brown 3 G.....	410	
...	Diazo Brown 3 RB.....	250	
...	Diazo Fast Bordeaux BL.....	10	
...	Diazo Fast Violet 3 R L.....	50	
...	Diazo Fast Yellow 2 G.....	100	
274a	Diazo Indigo Blue 4 G L Extra....	200	
274a	Diazo Indigo Blue 2 RL.....	500	
...	Diazo Light Green B L.....	50	
...	Diazo Light Violet B L.....	50	
...	Diazo Rubine B.....	600	
...	Diazo Sky Blue 3 G.....	100	
348	Diphenyl Brown BBNC .....		5,750
206	Diphenyl Catechine G .....		3,500
...	Direct Fast Violet B.....	100	
...	Direct Red G .....	10	
...	Direct Red 8 B.....	10	
...	Eclipse Brown B K.....		1,000
...	Eclipse Brown 3 GK.....		1,500
...	Eosamine B .....	3,000	
590	Eosine B .....	50	
121	Erika B Extra .....	100	
...	Erio Chrome Azural B X Conc. ....		6,600
184	Erio Chrome Black A.....		11,000
...	Erio Chrome Black E.....		2,500
...	Erio Chrome Brown R O S.....		110
...	Erio Chrome Flavine A Conc.....		2,000
...	Erio Chrome Phosphine R R.....		2,000
29	Erio Chrome Red B.....		2,500
...	Erio Chrome Red G.....		1,000
581	Eriocyanine A C.....		3,610
588	Erio Fast Cyanine S E.....		3,910
608	Erioglaucine A P .....	200	
608	Euchrysine GRNTN .....	500	
523	Fast Green Extra Bluish.....	3,000	
523	Fast Green Extra Bluish 60/100 Conc..	2,200	
523	Fast Green Extra Bluish Conc.....	220	
523a	Fast Light Green .....	500	
...	Fastigen B .....	2,510	
118	Geranine G .....	425	
...	Hansa Yellow G .....	2,000	
873	Helindone Brown A N paste.....	25	
904	Helindone Brown G powder.....	172	
907	Helindone Fast Scarlet C paste.....	1,300	
915	Helindone Fast Scarlet R paste.....	550	
760	Helindone Golden Orange I G Dbl paste .....	5,000	
761	Helindone Golden Orange IRRT paste .....	6,010	
914	Helindone Orange D paste.....	25	
...	Helindone Orange R 10% paste.....	325	
910	Helindone Pink A N paste.....	3,303	
...	Helindone Pink B Extra.....	150	
...	Helindone Pink B N paste.....	1,620	
...	Helindone Pink R .....	200	
...	Helindone Pink R Extra.....	13,261	
918	Helindone Red 3 B paste.....	5,050	
...	Helio Bordeaux B L powder.....	1,284	
...	Helio B L powder.....	784	
...	Hydron Brown G paste.....	500	
...	Hydron Green G paste.....	100	
...	Hydron Orange R paste.....	150	
...	Hydron Pink F F paste.....	250	
...	Hydron Scarlet B B paste.....	100	
768a	Indanthrene Black B B Dbl paste.....	8,500	
940	Indanthrene Blue 3 G paste.....	800	
840	Indanthrene Blue 3 G Dbl paste.....	500	
838	Indanthrene Blue R S P Triple pdr..	1,000	
827	Indanthrene Bordeaux B Extra paste..	747	
867	Indanthrene Brown B Dbl paste.....	500	
827	Indanthrene Claret B Extra paste.....	1,000	
760	Indanthrene Golden Orange G paste.....	2,282	
760	Indanthrene Golden Orange G Dbl paste .....	1,500	
761	Indanthrene Golden Orange RRT.....	10,700	
873b	Indanthrene Pink B Dbl paste.....	780	
831	Indanthrene Red B N Extra paste.....	2,780	
831	Indanthrene Red B N Extra paste SF	3,000	
830	Indanthrene Red R paste.....	490	
873d	Indanthrene Red Violet RRN paste.....	200	
762	Indanthrene Scarlet G S powder.....	200	
832	Indanthrene Violet B N Extra paste.....	755	
767	Indanthrene Violet R R Extra paste..	100	
648	Iris Blue .....	10	
685	Iris Violet Extra .....	16	
...	Janus Black I .....	10	
124	Janus Green B .....	25	
140	Jasmine High Conc.....		8,000
746	Katigen Green 2 G.....	1,000	
543	Kiton Pure Blue V.....		1,100

(Continued on page 681)



# The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 703

## LINSEED OIL HIGHER ON SCARCITY

**Buying Stimulated by Shortage of Spot Stocks—China Wood Oil Advanced—Turpentine Shows Strength on Increased Demand from London**

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

<b>Advanced</b>	
Linseed oil, 2c gal.	Turpentine, 3c gal.
China Wood Oil, ¼c lb.	Rosin, 10c@25c unit
<b>Declined</b>	
<b>No Declines</b>	

### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Cod Oil, N.F.....gal.	\$.54	\$.54	\$.56	\$.44	\$1.27	\$.36½
Degras, American, bbl...lb.	.04	.04	.04	.06	.25	.08½
Lard, No. 1.....gal.	.75	.73	.73	.65	2.90	.92
Menhaden, ord. bbls...gal.	.40	.38	.45	.30	1.20	.35
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.gal.	1.85	1.35	1.35	1.00	3.45	.96
Red Oil, distilled.....lb.	.08½	.08½	.08½	.06½	.17	.07
Stearic Acid, T.P.....lb.	.19½	.19½	.19½	.10½	.35	.12
Coconut, Ceylon.....lb.	.08½	.08½	.08½	.10	.20	.14
Dom., bbls.....lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.09¾	.05¾	.25	.08
Cottonseed, crude, tanks.lb.	.90	.88	.86	.74	1.88	.57
Linseed, carlots.....gal.	1.15	1.12	1.12	1.45	4.50	1.05
Olive, denatured.....lb.	.12½	.12½	.12½	.10	.30	.08
Peanut, refined.....lb.	.12½	.12½	.12½	.07¾	.19½	.07
Soya Bean, bbls.....lb.	.12½	.12½	.12½	.07¾	.19½	.07
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>0.441</b>	<b>0.434</b>	<b>0.439</b>	<b>0.380</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>0.362</b>

The linseed oil market has developed a shortage of spot oil and prices have been advanced, which has stimulated buying and the volume of business has suddenly jumped. Crushers have also advanced their prices for future deliveries. Aside from this feature, there has been little change in the market. Olive oil is still in a firm position. China wood oil has been advanced slightly on stronger demand. Soya bean oil still continues in a soft position. Menhaden remains steady at recent advance, though there is still a scarcity of oil. Rapeseed oil is easier. Peanut, palm, and perilla are dull. Coconut oil is steady. Turpentine has been showing strength on increased demand from London and the price has risen sharply. Rosin has also gained strength and prices have advanced. Flaxseed prices are higher.

### Vegetable Oils

**Castor Oil**—Demand only for small quantities. No. 1 quoted at 13c and No. 3 at 12c in barrels spot.

**China Wood Oil**—Market has been toward greater firmness. Demand increasing. Spot oil quoted at 12¾c @13¼c. Shipments at 12¼c@13c c. i. f. New York in barrels. Coast in sellers tanks at 12¼c@12¾c.

**Coconut Oil**—Prices tending easier. Ceylon in barrels New York, at 8½c@8¾c. Manila in sellers tanks at coast at 7c@7¼c.

**Corn Oil**—Crude in tanks at mills quoted at 8¼c and in barrels at 9¾c@10c. Spot at 10½c@10¾c. Refined named at 12½c New York.

**Cottonseed Oil**—Irregularity in prices though not much net change. Slightly lower at 8.35c for September and 7.90c for April. Southeast is nominal.

**Linseed Oil**—Spot oil is scarce and prices are quoted at 88c@90c an advance of 2c. Early deliveries are also named at higher prices, and crushers unwilling to quote for further positions. In smaller lots prices somewhat

higher are heard. London linseed oil remains unchanged at 34s 6d. Antwerp is also steady at 217 francs. Flaxseed has advanced. Duluth September cash at \$2.34 for old and \$2.21 for new. Winnipeg at \$1.92 for October and \$1.86 for May.

**Olive Oil**—Remains firm at \$1.15@1.18 for denatured in barrels at New York. Edible named at \$1.80 @2.10 and foots at 8c@8½c New York.

**Peanut Oil**—Very quiet. Refined in barrels, New York at 12½c@13c. Crude in buyers tanks at mills at 8½c@8¾c. In barrels New York 12c.

**Palm Oil**—Lagos named at 7c@7¼c. Niger at 5½c @6c. Market has been quiet.

**Perilla Oil**—Market remains nominal. Shipment c. i. f. New York in barrels at 12½c@13c. Barrels spot at 13½c@14c.

**Rapeseed Oil**—Market is somewhat easier. Stocks are plenty at 80c@83c for refined and 92c@95c for blown

**Soya Bean Oil**—Tariff decision is holding up market to some extent. Crude in bulk c. i. f. New York in bond at 7c@7½c. Spot in barrels at 12½c. Refined in barrels New York at 13c@13½c.

### Animal Oils

**Lard Oils**—Moving slowly. No. 1 in barrels at 10¼c. No. 2 at 9¾c. Prime technical in barrels at 10¾c@11½c.

**Neatsfoot Oil**—Firm with prices tending upward. 20 deg. cold test in barrels New York quoted at 18c @20c per pound. 30 deg. test at 14¾c. Pure in barrels at 12¾c.

**Oleo Oil**—Prices remain steady at recent levels. No. 1 in barrels New York at 12½c. No. 2 quoted at 11¼c and No. 3 at 10¼c.

### Fish Oils

**Cod Oil**—Demand is improving. Newfoundland in 50 gallon barrels quoted at 54c@58c. In tanks New York at 53c@55c.

**Menhaden Oil**—Price is maintained at recent advances. Demand falling off slightly. Crude in barrels at works named at 41c@42c and tanks at 40c@41c. Light strained in tanks quoted at 54c and in barrels at 60c. Yellow bleached at 62c and extra bleached winter at 65c. Blown 70c.

**Whale Oil**—Crude steady at recent prices. No. 1 crude in tanks at coast at 6c@6¼c. No. 2 at 5½c@6c.

### Naval Stores

**Turpentine**—Has advanced sharply due to increased demand in London. Spot in barrels ex yard quoted at \$1.29. Savannah is firm at higher level \$1.23. London prices jumped during the week to 99s to 6d per quintal.

**Rosin**—Prices have advanced for all grades. Range is quoted from \$6.35 for B to \$8.25 for WW, an increase of 25c.

First flax threshing results, as received by the Archer-Daniels Co., from Devil's Lake, N. D., shows 8½ bushels per acre in a section where there has been ample moisture all season. Farmers declared the crop looked like 15 to 18 bushels per acre before the heat wave struck them. Because of declining wheat and other farm products, commission men are predicting lower values when the crop is in full motion.

## Oil Trade Notes

Importations of Spanish olive oil for the first four months of 1922 aggregated 408,125 gallons, valued at \$555,228.

The American Tallow Co., Plum Point Lane, Newark, N. J., has filed plans for a new rendering plant addition, to be one and two-story.

The largest shipment of coconut oil made out of San Francisco since before the war was dispatched late in August to Cincinnati, Ohio. The shipment was made by the Philippine Vegetable Oil Co. and consisted of fifty-two tank cars.

Changes in Argentine export duties for September, according to advices received by the Department of Commerce from Buenos Aires, are as follows: Linseed, in bags, 3.67 and 3.24 gold pesos per metric ton; in bulk, 3.42 and 3.00; quebracho extract, 3.96 and 4.08; in log, .41 and .43; tallow, 2.10 and 3.30.

John P. Boogher, for the last seven years associated with the purchasing department of the Certainseed Products Corp., St. Louis, Mo., has joined V. H. Hunter, broker and sales agent in vegetable oils, fish' oils and gilsonite. Mr. Boogher has taken half interest in the new firm under the name of Hunter & Boogher, Inc., Woolworth Bldg.

Results of original research work on the fixed oil of the Queensland Nut by the Parke Pope Research Laboratory of Sydney, Australia, show that the oil closely resembles olive oil and can be used as a substitute for that article. Oleic acids are among its principal constituents. The nut grows wild through wide areas in Queensland and resembles a hickory nut in appearance.

### PALM OIL HIGHER AT MARSEILLES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, Sept. 2.—The market for palm oil is active and prices have advanced. Quotations per 100 kilos are:

	Francs
Palm oil, Lagos .....	207
Palm oil, Congo .....	200
Palm oil, Congo refined .....	160
Glycerin from lye 40 per cent .....	85
Glycerin from lye 80 per cent .....	245
Glycerin saponification .....	245
Olein, distillation .....	300
Olein, bleached .....	310
Olei, saponification .....	300
Stearin, saponification .....	380
Stearin, distillation .....	350
Stearin, foreign .....	400

### FRENCH OLIVE OIL PRICES FIRM

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, Sept. 2.—The price of olive oil holds firm, with a tendency to advance. Quotations per 100 kilos are:

	Francs
Bouches du Rhone .....	475@680
Var .....	450@490
Sousse, new, extra .....	520@530
Tunis, old .....	425@450
Algerian, new .....	425@660
Algerian, commercial, purified .....	355@380
Domestic, commercial, purified .....	220@250
Oil from pulp and husks .....	170@185

### LICENSES FOR GERMAN DYE IMPORTS

(Continued from page 679)

Schultz No.	Designation of Dye	Germany Pounds	Switzerland Pounds
...	Lanasol Blue B .....		880
...	Lanasol Brown 2 R .....		660
...	Lanasol Green G .....		165
...	Lanasol Orange G .....		1,242
...	Lanasol Orange R R Pat .....		220
...	Lanasol Yellow G Pat .....		33
...	Lithol Fast Orange R powder .....	200	
...	Madder .....	75	
...	Madder Lake .....	2,450	
...	Metachrome Blue Black 2 B X .....	1,000	
538	Methyl Lyons Blue .....		3,000
515	Methyl Violet N F B .....	50	
624	Modern Violet N .....		220
...	Monochrome Brown B X .....	110	
...	Naphthamine Fast Black K S G Extra .....	230	
...	Naphthamine Fast Black K S V Extra .....	250	
...	Naphthamine Fast Blue J E F .....	8,000	
...	Naphthamine Light Blue 4 B .....	100	
...	New Ethyl Blue B S .....	105	
663	New Methylene Blue N .....	50	
500	Night Blue .....	150	
653	Nile Blue A .....	10	
...	Okamine Acid Brown G .....	1,060	
...	Palatine Light Yellow R X .....	500	
...	Paper Fast Bordeaux B .....	300	
606	Patent Phosphine M .....		4,800
...	Peacock Blue Lake .....	6,250	
606	Phosphine 3 R .....	1,000	
...	Pluto Brown 2 G .....	340	
...	Polar Maroon V Conc .....		1,000
...	Polar Yellow 2 G .....		1,000
306	Pyramine Orange 3 G .....	1,200	
360	Pyramine Orange R .....	215	
...	Pyrazol Fast Brown B .....		550
...	Pyrazol Orange G .....		1,000
709	Pyrogene Green 3 G .....		2,200
...	Radio Black S B Pat .....	100	
...	Radio Black S T Pat .....	100	
...	Radio Brown B Pat .....	100	
...	Radio Brown S Pat .....	100	
...	Radio Red C Pat .....	100	
...	Radio Yellow R Pat .....	150	
...	Rhodamine B Extra .....	300	
571	Rhodamine 6 G D Extra .....	100	
...	Rhodamine 6 G D N .....	1,000	
571	Rhodamine 6 G D N Extra .....	2,500	
571	Rhodamine 6 G H .....		121
...	Rosanthere B N .....		1,870
...	Rosanthere G W L Extra Conc .....		660
...	Rosanthere Bordeaux B L .....		660
...	Rosanthere Bordeaux 2 B L .....		440
...	Rosanthere Fast Red 7 B L .....		33
...	Rosanthere Rose .....		220
...	Rosanthere Orange R .....		550
...	Rosanthere Red 7 B L .....		220
673	Rosinduline 2 B Bluish .....	30	
675	Rosinduline G X F .....	500	
...	Solidred .....	5,000	
539	Soluble Blue I N .....	500	
579	Sulpho Rhodamine B G .....	500	
361	Sulphon Azurine D .....	242	
...	Sulphon Orange G .....	100	
...	Sulphon Yellow 5 G .....	50	
618	Thioflavine T .....	200	
618	Thioflavine T C N .....	302	
910	Thio Indigo Rose B N paste .....	1,000	
910	Thio Indigo Rose B N extra paste .....	1,000	
...	Thio Indigo Rose R N Extra .....	500	
907	Thio Indigo Scarlet 2 G .....	600	
651	Thionine Blue G O .....	400	
661	Thionine Blue G O .....		880
449	Trisulphon Brown B .....		12,000
...	Trisulphon Brown B Conc .....		5,000
457	Trisulphon Brown G G .....		2,500
...	Ursol A .....	200	
923	Ursol D F .....	200	
...	Ursol 4 R .....	200	
...	Ursol Grey A L A .....	100	
...	Vat Pink R Extra paste .....	3,700	
220b	Wool Black G R F .....	2,720	
...	Wool Black N .....	100	
...	Wool Fast Blue B L .....	100	
...	Wool Fast Blue G L .....	250	
...	Rubylake .....	25	

### FRENCH VEGETABLE OILS DECLINE

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, Sept. 2.—The vegetable oil market is quiet, with few inquiries. Quotations per 100 kilos are: Peanut, francs 260@265; sesame, francs 255@265; American cottonseed, francs 250@260. Oils for manufacturing are declining. Quotations per 100 kilos are: Peanut, francs 230; copra, francs 200; palm, francs 200.

## The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Dyes, pages 705-707

### NEW CROP ERGOT CHEAPER

Prices Easing off with Arrival of New Supplies—Cloves Continue To Advance—Buchu Leaves Lower—Aletris and Blackhaw Roots Firmer—Rhubarb, Sarsaparilla and Russian Cantharides Down

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

##### Advanced

Aletris Root, 10c lb.	Cumin Seed, 1c lb.
Blackhaw of Root, 4c lb.	Foenugreek Seed, 1/4c lb.
Cloves, 3c lb.	Tonka Beans, Angos., 25c lb.
Coriander Seed, Blchd., 3c lb.	Worm Seed, Levant, 25c lb.

##### Declined

Arabic Gum, sorts, 1/4c lb.	Fennel, German, 2c lb.
Buchu Leaves, 3c lb.	Fish Berries, 1/4c lb.
Cantharides, Russian, 10c lb.	Kamala, 10c lb.
Chamomiles, Roman, 5c lb.	Peru Balsam, 10c lb.
Hungarian, 2c lb.	Poppy Seed, 1c lb.
Elm, Select, 1c lb.	Rhubarb, 3c lb.
Ergot, 20c lb.	Sarsaparilla, Mex., 1 1/2c lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	.23	.23	.22	.22	.90	.12
Buchu Leaves, Short.	.92	.95	1.05	.85	4.00	.85
Cantharides, Russian	3.50	3.60	3.60	1.85	9.00	2.10
Cocculus Indicus	.03 1/4	.03 1/4	.04	.07 1/4	.85	.03
Ergot, Spanish	.80	1.00	1.03	1.30	4.50	.54
Insect Powder, pure	.52	.52	.52	.36	1.00	.28
Ipecac, Cartagena, pwd.	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.65	4.50	1.35
Nux Vomica	.07	.07	.07	.11	.14 1/2	.07
Opium, gum	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.75	30.00	5.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.49	.53	.55	.28	1.75	.15
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	1.75	1.75	1.75	3.50	6.00	1.50
Wild Cherry Bk., thin nat.	.09	.09	.09	.09	.21	.07
Average	1.36	1.38	1.39	1.33	5.29	1.00

The trade reports a greater volume of business as fall buying starts. Price movements are numerous, scarcity on many items causing advances, while receipt of new crops was responsible for declines on others. Cloves are in no better supply and higher on spot and for shipment. Ergot fell rapidly as new crop supplies appeared. Rhubarb root and buchu leaves are lower. Aletris root continues on the upgrade. Russian cantharides, both grades of chamomiles, select elm, Mexican sarsaparilla, and fish berries down. Coriander and cumin seeds have advanced. Low priced wormseed is off the market. Tonka beans, Angostura are sharply higher. Blackhaw bark of root is tending upward. Peru balsam is easier.

**Agar Agar**—Firm on spot. No. 1 offered at \$1.28 @ \$1.30, No. 2 at \$1.00 to \$1.05, and No. 3 at 90c @ \$1.00.

**Aletris Root**—Continues on the upgrade. Best price is inside at 60c and ranges to 62c as to quantity. Spot goods are well held and prices are firm at the above figures.

**Anise Seed**—Spanish anise can be had at 18 1/2c @ 19c, star at 13 1/2c @ 14 1/2c, and Levant at 17c @ 17 1/2c.

**Arabic Gum**—Reports of low priced sorts persist but are not confirmed. Better prices are named for spot goods, however, at 15 1/2c @ 16c lb. Good gum at 25c @ 27c; seconds at 20c @ 22c; powdered at 20c @ 22c.

**Asafetida**—U. S. P. article 40c @ 42c with powdered at 60c @ 62c. In limited request at present.

**Belladonna Leaves**—Continue firm following recent advance to 12c @ 13c lb. Spot supplies are not up to normal.

**Blackhaw Root**—Shipment prices are firm at 28c lb.

Spot goods have advanced to 30c @ 31c lb. Stocks are not large here.

**Buchu Leaves**—Offered lower following last week's decline. New bale price is 92c @ 97c. Less bales quoted at 98c @ \$1.00. Low price is not heard generally.

**Cantharides**—Russian whole lower at \$3.50 @ \$3.60 lb. Powdered unchanged at \$4.00. One lot of whole offered at \$3.00 to \$3.25 according to amount taken. Chinese at \$1.00 @ \$1.10; powdered at \$1.20 @ \$1.25.

**Caraway Seed**—Named at 18 1/2c @ 19c. Prices fluctuate with arrivals apparently. For shipment 18c can be done.

**Chamomile Flowers**—Both grades are lower. Roman obtainable at 65c @ 70c. Hungarian at 26c @ 28c. Arrival of new stocks softening prices.

**Cloves**—Such supplies as are obtainable in this market are held at 36c @ 37c. For early shipment 33c @ 35c is quoted. November arrivals named 25c @ 27c. The usual between season scarcity is being improved upon by a late crop. Very little spice can be had on spot.

**Coriander Seed**—Reports indicate that shipment prices are firming considerably. Spot figures on bleached have advanced to 15c @ 16c lb. Unbleached is virtually nominal at 12c @ 13c.

**Cubeb Berries**—XX stemless at 90c @ \$1.00. Ordinary at 85c @ 90c. Powdered goods at 95c @ \$1.00. Demand light.

**Cumin Seed**—Higher for import, say some factors. Spot prices have advanced to 30c @ 31c for Moroccan seed.

**Elm**—Select elm is slightly lower at 27c @ 28c lb. One lot of powdered material is offered at 13c but other holders are asking up to 17c per pound. Grinding at 14c @ 15c.

**Ergot**—New crop is entering the market and prices are falling as import costs are considerably below the former market. Until all of the new goods are in the true situation will not outline itself. Supplies can be had at 80c on spot. For arrival, within a week or so, 75c is quoted. Indications point to a 70c or 75c market.

**Foenugreek Seed**—Moving forward toward former levels. Named at 4 1/2c @ 5c.

**Fish Berries**—A lot is being offered at 2 1/2c lb. f. o. b. Philadelphia. On spot lower figures are quoted than heretofore. Sellers will do 3 1/4c @ 3 1/2c.

**Henbane Leaves**—For arrival in two weeks, 45c, subject to passing, can be done. Spot figures remain at 60c @ 63c.

**Leeches**—The only holder is quoting \$15.00 per 100.

**Mandrake Root**—Spot supplies at 17c @ 18c lb. Some factors will not do under 18 1/2c, having very little to offer. The country is firm in its ideas.

**Nux Vomica**—Reported firmer for import but unaffected on spot. Buttons at 7c @ 8c; powder at 10 1/2c @ 11c.

**Peru Balsam**—Has eased off to \$1.65 @ \$1.75 as short stocks were replenished.

**Quince Seed**—Different sellers are at odds as to the present market level but as stocks are so limited the price is hardly a factor. One house reported a sale of



200 pounds at \$1.75. Another firm has a small lot which is being quoted in 5 or 10 pound lots, to regular customers, at \$1.25. For arrival in a week or ten days \$1.20 is named.

**Rhubarb**—Has dropped further as more root appears in the market. Whole now obtainable at 49c@53c; powdered at 56c@60c. On a firm order covering quantity better might be done.

**Saffron Flowers**—On American goods \$1.50@1.60 is quoted. Valencian grade ranges from \$27.00 to \$29.00 with most sellers at \$28.00 inside.

**Sarsaparilla**—Mexican declined again during the week and can be had at 32½c@33c. Honduras unchanged at 47c@48c.

**Senna**—Alexandria at 32c@35c; siftings 9c@9½c; powdered at 12c@13c. Tinnevely jobbing at 10c@14c as to quality; grinding at 5c@8c; powdered at 8c@9c. In routine demand.

**Tonka Beans**—Angostura beans sharply higher at \$2.00@2.25. Scarce on spot. Other grades unchanged.

**Valerian Root**—Obtainable at 12c but is more generally quoted at 13c@14c.

**Vanilla Beans**—Mexican beans are without change. Whole at \$10.00@12.00 and cuts at \$7.00@7.25. Reported that \$10.00 quotation on whole goods failed to get the business. Bourbons at \$2.75@3.25, as to seller. South American at \$7.00@7.25.

**Wormseed**—Low seller on Levant grade has advanced to \$2.90. Range is to \$3.00. American at 10c@11c.

### Crude Drug Notes

L. Schiff, vice-president of the Western Wholesale Drug Co., Los Angeles, will attend the National Wholesale Druggists Association, at Colorado Springs, Col., Oct. 1.

The Mexican Chamber of Commerce, through its New York office at 233 Broadway, estimated this year's vanilla bean crop for the State of Vera Cruz, at 200,000 pounds. Only 80,000 pounds were produced in that section last year.

The mother of George S. Mackay, middle western representative of Anderson-Hillier Co., New York, died on Aug. 30. Mrs. Mackay lived to be 83 years old and at the time of her death was making her home in Detroit with her son.

Meyer Brothers Drug Co. St. Louis, Mo., celebrated its seventieth birthday Tuesday, Sept. 12. Carl F. G. Meyer, president, announced in a general letter sent to the drug trade that the company has fully recovered from financial reverses sustained in 1915.

The French Government, through the National Office of Raw Materials, is making a study of the cultivation of valerian root in Belgium and Germany and of orris root in Italy, having in view ultimate cultivation in France. French exports of medicinal plants run into millions of francs, Algeria alone shipping annually goods valued at 1,000,000 francs.

The Drug & Chemical Square Club, recently organized by Master Masons in the chemical and drug trades of New York, will hold a regular meeting Sept. 21 at 8:00 P. M. at 41 East 42nd street (16th floor). An intensive drive is being made for members. The president, Thos. R. Freebody, of the Louis K. Liggett Co., is calling on all brother masons in the trade to turn out in support of the club.

### CRUDE DRUG PRICES AT MARSEILLES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, Sept. 2.—Business in crude drugs continues quiet and prices are nominal. Quotations on 100 kilos are:

	Francs
Agar agar .....	2.500
Star anise .....	350
Foenugreek .....	M
Fennel .....	210 a 220
Cumin, Morocco .....	M
Cinnamon, Chinese .....	250
Cinnamon, Ceylon .....	550
Cochineal .....	800
Aloes .....	225 a 250
Senna .....	150 a 200
Saffron .....	57,500
Opium, 8 to 9 per cent morphine .....	13,000
Benzoin, Palembang .....	350
Cardamom .....	900 a 1200
Coriander .....	80 a 120
Refined Camphor .....	2300
Henna .....	400
Resin, Bayon, white .....	110 a 120
Cloves, Zanzibar .....	660
Cloves, Ste. Marie .....	720

### McILVAINE BROS. BUY MILLING EQUIPMENT

McIlvaine Brothers, Inc., of Philadelphia, have purchased the entire drug milling equipment of the Smith, Kline & French Co. The McIlvaine facilities will be greatly increased by this acquisition as the Smith, Kline & French milling plant was complete in every detail. Smith, Kline & French decided to discontinue milling its own drugs, believing that it would be better to use goods milled by firms who were specialists in that line.

July sales of drugs and chemicals in St. Louis ranged from 4 per cent less to 28 per cent larger than in July, 1921, according to the monthly report of the Federal Reserve Bank. They were 6 per cent less to 7½ per cent larger than in June. The houses reporting losses ascribe their losses largely to conditions local to the territories in which they do business. Particularly good results were obtained in the pharmaceutical division, and sundries are moving in good volume. There was slight falling off in sales of chemicals used in manufacturing. Further price advances were noted in important articles.

John Clarke & Co., Inc., say of the seeds and spice market: "The market is irregular in many ways; the scarcity in so many grades creates rather wild price movements. This is due largely to the natural consuming demand and probable tariff advances. It will pay to be fortified against not only the higher duties, but the most acute actual scarcity seen here, in some items, since 1913."

It is reported that ergot was offered rather freely at 60c in the trade at various times during the last few weeks. With the new crop coming in the price is likely to be uncertain.

New crop culvers root is offered at 17c for arrival within a week. The present market is 18c@19c.

Lavender flowers, for some time nominal in this market, are being quoted at 35c for arrival.

## The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils, page 710; Aromatic Chemicals, page 711

### PEPPERMINT AND CITRONELLA LOWER

Better Condition of Spot Supplies Responsible—Cloves Quoted Higher in All Quarters as Spice Strengthens—Oil Sandalwood Offered Lower—Oil Wormwood and Tansy Cheaper—Eucalyptus Firming

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Oil Cloves, 15c lb.	Oil Orange, Sweet Ital., 5c lb.
Oil Eucalyptus, 2½c lb.	Oil Lemon, 2½c lb.
	Oil Cumin, \$3 lb.
Declined	
Oil Amber, 10c lb.	Oil Limes, Express, 10c lb.
Oil Camphor, Jap., 1c lb.	Oil Sandalwood, 10c lb.
Oil Citronella, 7c lb.	Oil Tansy, \$2.50 lb.
Oil Peppermint, 15c lb.	Oil Wormwood, \$1.50 lb.

#### Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Oil Bergamot .....	\$3.60	\$3.60	\$3.60	\$5.35	\$7.00	\$5.00
Oil Citronella, Ceylon.....	.68½	.70	.75	.32	.92	.60
Oil Cloves .....	2.35	2.15	2.00	1.75	3.70	1.40
Oil Lemon .....	.67½	.65	.65	.75	1.70	2.00
Oil Peppermint, Nat. ....	3.10	3.25	3.25	2.00	9.00	2.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I. ....	6.65	6.75	6.85	6.50	13.50	5.25
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.42	.42	.42	.53	1.00	.26
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P. ....	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.80	5.15	1.50
Coumarin .....	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.50	31.00	3.10
Methyl Salicylate, Cans. .	.41	.41	.41	.32	1.00	.90
Vanillin .....	.45	.45	.45	.50	.95	.29
Average .....	2.12	2.12	2.10	2.19	6.83	2.05

Better business was the rule throughout the week as the trade resumed activity after the short holiday. Vacations are on the final lap and should cease to be an important factor in the regulation of volume of trade in the near future. Price movements were various and important. Sellers of peppermint are inclined to further reduce their figures as the situation clears. Citronella is also continuing on the downgrade following recent price flurry. Cloves have taken another leap due to extreme scarcity of spot spice and to high prices being asked for shipment. Lemon and orange are firming slightly as the prospective tariff commences to exert some influence. Sandalwood is offered at lower figures than heretofore. Oils camphor and amber are cheaper. Cumin has advanced sharply on higher seed costs. Bergamot continuing weak and tending lower. Synthetics are in routine request with prices holding fairly well. Tansy and wormwood declined as new crops appear.

#### Essential Oils

**Oil Almond**—Almond oils in routine demand at unchanged prices. Sweet oil named at 47c@55c as to brand and seller. Bitter U. S. P. quoted from \$4.75 to \$5.25. Sans prussic acid at \$4.75@5.00.

**Oil Amber**—Dull market conditions have aided in easing the price off to 75c@85c lb. for crude and \$1.00 to \$1.10 for rectified.

**Oil Anise**—Best inside for spot technical oil is 55c @60c lb. U. S. P. product named at 60c@65c.

**Oil Bergamot**—Prices of \$3.60 are quoted generally for oil in sufficient quantity. Ranges to \$4.00 as to seller and size of order. Seems to be in a weak position and is tending lower.

**Oil Camphor**—Recent shipments of Japanese cam-

phor oil offered at lower figures. Quoted at 18c@19c lb. Other grades unchanged.

**Oil Caraway**—Continues scarce and high on spot. U. S. P. oil held at \$4.00@4.25 with crude at \$3.75 @4.00. Sales few but limited condition of stocks keeps price up.

**Oil Cassia**—U. S. P. available at \$1.85 in some quarters. Other sellers are asking \$1.90. Reported in fair demand. Prices are firm.

**Oil Cedar Leaf**—Quoted at 85c@90c lb. unchanged.

**Oil Cedar Wood**—Stocks are offered at 26c@27c lb. but interest is not lively. New crop prices will not be much lower, if any, than the spot market quotes, according to general ideas.

**Oil Citronella**—Has eased off further and drums are now selling at 62½c inside. Some sellers are asking 65c. Cans are bringing 65c@67c. Although spot stocks are not up to normal, supplies are sufficient to meet the curtailed demand. Shipment figures holding up well.

**Oil Cloves**—Spice has jumped to 36c per pound on spot and none is available for early shipment under 33c. The crop is reported delayed. In consequence sellers of oil have again advanced their figures and quote \$2.35 for cans and \$2.45 for bottles. On 100 pound lots or over \$2.25 can be done. Pressers of oil are generally believed to be fairly well stocked on spice as they have been rather heavy buyers over the past few months. Stocks of oil are plentiful.

**Oil Cumin**—Both seed and oil are reported scarce and higher shipment prices on the former are heard. Spot oil has jumped considerably and is quoted at \$10.00 @12.00 per pound.

**Oil Eucalyptus**—As the usual seasonal demand commenced to be felt prices have been advanced to 37½c @40c lb. A livelier market is to be expected in the near future.

**Oil Geranium**—Geranium oils are holding firm. African at \$10.25@10.50, Bourbon at \$6.00@6.25, and Turkish practically nominal at \$5.00.

**Oil Hemlock**—Reported scarce on spot and movement to advance price to \$1.10 in evidence. Still to be had at \$1.00, however.

**Oil Lemon**—Prices are firming slightly. Lemon quoted at 67½c inside. Ranges to 80c as to quantity, seller and brand.

**Oil Limes**—Sales in the trade during the past week at \$2.50. Consumers can buy oil at \$2.65 in some quarters although most sellers continue to name \$2.75 as their basis.

**Oil Linaloe**—Mexican oil firm following recent advancing movement. Held at \$2.60@2.80 lb. Advices from the producing section as to new crop conditions and prices are not reliable at this time.

**Oil Neroli**—New oil offered freely on the market. A good grade of Bigarade can be had at prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$6.50 an ounce. Petale ranges all the way from \$7.00 to \$15.00 according to quality and seller.

**Oil Orange**—Sellers are commencing to hold on to their oil as the tariff casts its shadow before. Sweet

Italian is no longer offered under \$2.70 and prices range to \$2.80. West Indian oil continues at \$2.45. American product at \$2.90@\$3.00.

**Oil Pennyroyal**—Imported oil firm and scarce on spot at \$1.65@\$1.75. Season is practically over now and interest is dying out.

**Oil Peppermint**—Spot sellers seem more interested in moving their spot stocks as country holders soften their position. Supplies of natural oil available at \$3.10 with U. S. P. inside at \$3.40. Lower prices are to be expected as more of the new crop finds its way into the market.

**Oil Petit Grain**—Firm at \$1.90@\$2.00lb.

**Oil Sandalwood**—Offerings of recent arrivals under previously quoted figures. Sellers have new oil at \$6.65. Other ideas range to \$6.80 and even higher according to seller and quantity.

**Oil Tansy**—New crop oil quoted at easier figures. Prices of \$9.50@\$10.00, being made.

**Oil Wintergreen**—Quotations cover a wide range according to the quality of the oil in question. Some houses say that good quality sweet birch cannot be had under \$2.25 but as low as \$1.75 is quoted. Gaultheria can be had all the way from \$4.00 to \$7.00 a pound. Methyl salicylate firm at 41c in cans.

**Oil Wormwood**—New crop is now coming into the market and sellers are quoting oil at reduced figures. Price is \$9.50@\$10.00lb.

#### Aromatic Chemicals

**Coumarin**—Makers quote \$3.50@\$3.75 unchanged. Spot stocks continue low. Very little, if any, material is in outside hands.

**Methyl Salicylate**—Firm at 39c in drums and 41c in cans. Conditions are decidedly bullish and talk of higher prices is general.

#### RECOVERY OF DENATURED ALCOHOL (Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair is sending the following notice to collectors regarding the recovery of specially denatured alcohol for laboratory purposes:

"Formula No. 30 for special denaturation of alcohol to be used for chemical and physical laboratory purposes, photo dry plates, manufacturing vegetable oils, varnish and white petroleum oils (conditional) will hereafter read as follows: 'To every 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol, 190 proof or more, add 10 gallons of pure methyl alcohol of a specific gravity of not more than 0.810.'

"The denatured alcohol may be recovered for re-use, provided such recovery is accomplished by simple distillation without the use of oxidizing agents, for example, the common laboratory practice of removing acidity by distillation over caustic soda.

"All applications for especially denatured alcohol, Formula No. 30, must be made on Form 1479 and accompanied by bond, Form 1480, as required by Regulations No. 61, Article 114. Users of this formula, whether for laboratory or other purposes, must keep records and otherwise comply with the law and regulations governing the use of especially denatured alcohol by manufacturers. Treasury Decision 2793 is hereby revoked."

The Ho-Re-Co. Mfg. Co., 110 Locust street, St. Louis, will erect a new flavoring extract plant, to be located at Dodier and Leffingwell streets, estimated to cost \$55,000. It will be three-story, 60x100 feet. N. G. Roth is president.

### Essential Oil Notes

Magnus, Mabey & Reynard, Inc., had a table at the annual dinner of the Salesmen's Association of the Chemical Industry, held at the Commodore Sept. 12.

W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., report for 1921 shows a loss of £30,085 as against gains in 1920 and 1919 of £44,210, and £96,829 respectively.

Lemon and orange oils are coming into better demand, according to some factors among the essential oil trade. Orders covering fall requirements are being received from makers of candies, biscuits and crackers.

Although there were price changes on four important essential oils during the week, the general average was not disturbed in the least. As citronella, peppermint and sandalwood eased off cloves took a jump big enough to outweigh all of the declines.

Cassia continues to show firmness and is rising steadily in the English market, says the "Chemist and Druggist," Aug. 26. Buyers in that country are holding off on peppermint and little interest is noted at the high figures. Other oils are quiet generally.

An English essential oil house is stocking two new East Indian oils. One of the products is pressed from ajowan seed and contains a minimum of 60 per cent of recoverable thymol. The other oil is made from cinnamon leaves and is free from eugenol. It can be used as a carnation perfume base.

The French Government has set aside a yearly subsidy of 50,000 francs to help defray expenses of the National Office of Raw Materials. This office was instituted a year or so ago and is now functioning regularly. The perfume industry benefits considerably from the research and experimental planting conducted by the bureau.

Burton T. Bush, president of Antoine Chiris Co., returned from Europe last Friday, Sept. 8, on the steamer Aquitania, having been at the Paris offices of the company for the last two weeks. Mr. Bush spoke at the meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association, held Tuesday, September 12, on "Synthetic Perfumes."

When clove oil was advanced by distillers to \$2.25 there were sellers who would do as low as \$2.10 until early last week. Others continued to name \$2.15 or \$2.20 until the middle of the week. When it became apparent that replacements would cost more than the oil was selling for, holders met the advance. As spice went higher in the meantime a further advance became necessary, leaving the market at \$2.35.

Dr. Maxwell Adams, professor of chemistry at the University of Nevada, Reno, has been conducting experiments with the essential oils of certain desert plants and expresses the belief that the fragrance of flowers regulates their temperature. The oils, he says, serve as a protection against the extreme heat of noonday and the chill of night. The vapor of the oils which give plants their odor absorbs more heat than ordinary air, he says. Rose oil absorbs thirty-six times as much and anisol 352 times as much. By surrounding itself with a layer of such odor-filled air, the plant reduces the amount of heat which reaches it in the daytime and also obtains a sort of air blanket to protect it against the chill of night. Air filled with the vapor of essential oil also hinders the passage of water vapor from the plant, as water containing small amounts of the oils evaporates more slowly than pure water.



## The Consuming Industries

### OUTPUT OF BLANKETS AND SHEETINGS EACH YEAR ESTIMATED AT \$100,000,000

**Large Quantities of Chemicals and Colors Consumed in Manufacturing Household Articles Made of Cotton—Industry Located Mainly in New England and Southern States**

The New England States show a greater domestic production than any section, with North Carolina probably second, and Pennsylvania third. The value of these articles in 1919 at the mills was about \$43,000,000; while the imports were valued at \$168,815. Large quantities of drugs and chemicals are used in the industry. Domestic manufacturers practically control the home market in the cheaper grades, while the higher priced imported goods have considerable competition. England is the most important source of foreign quilts.

Most of the importations of blankets are not sold as such, but are made up into fancy jackets, lounging robes, bath robes, etc., having beautifully colored yarns and the finished articles sell for high prices. Imports of cotton blankets from Japan have increased in late years, but their value amounted to only \$6,300 in 1919. The total value of quilts and blankets imported were greatest in the year 1920 when \$387,074 worth were brought in. Export statistics are not obtainable, but they are much larger than imports. For instance, we exported these articles to Canada alone in 1921 to a value of \$494,000.

The domestic production of quilts, blankets, pillow cases, cotton bathing towels and bath mats in 1921, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission, was valued at \$100,000,000.

Domestic concerns primarily engaged in the production of sheetings are comparatively few, and other cloths such as shirtings, sateens, chambrays, dress goods, drills, towels, crashes-drucks and osnaburgs are usually manufactured in conjunction with sheetings. The production of sheetings, and pillow tubing which is subsequently made into pillowcases, by domestic manufacturers is ample to supply our needs. It is conservatively reported that the yearly domestic production of sheets and pillowcases is valued at more than \$22,000,000. This industry is not localized, although the New England States produce more than any other section. A number of important establishments are located in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, North Carolina, Virginia and Alabama.

The largest quantities of cotton batting are probably consumed in the manufacture of comforts and mattresses, but there are many other important uses—such as for padding coats, interlining in overcoats, sanitary towels, surgical dressings, packing of jewels, lining for coverlets and dressing gowns. There are more than 135 domestic manufacturers and as many of these are makers of bedding and mattresses they undoubtedly consume a large proportion of the total production. The value of the domestic product is not available.

The Scott Paper Co., Chester, Pa., has contracted for a new paper making unit. Other improvements including new machinery will cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000. Production records for six months period were broken during the first half of this year when 233,500 cases of paper were turned out.

The Asbestos Manufacturing Co. of Canada, capital \$2,500,000, is being formed by British interests. The firm organizing the new company is one of the largest asbestos makers in England. The Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Quebec, and an Eastern Townships mining firm will participate in the merger. P. J. Paradis, president of the Quebec house will head the new company.

### New Consuming Companies

Trinity Paper Mills, Dover, Del., \$6,000,000. Attorneys, Boyce & Magee, Dover, Del.

Brooklyn Alcohol Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., \$10,000. J. S. Pompan, V. Cognot, G. Cabot; attorneys, Pompan, Price & Lipman, 38 Park Row, New York City.

Burnett Rubber Co., Newark, N. J., \$50,000. To make rubber goods. J. H. Burnett, S. M. Stewart, W. H. Burnett, 525 Main st., East Orange, N. J.

Chemical Rubber Co., Cleveland, O., \$50,000. To make rubber goods. H. Walfaw, M. Junke, M. Young, C. L. Brueggmeyer, J. Brick.

Hamosax Manufacturing Co., Bath, Maine, \$200,000. To make hard rubber substitute. D. A. Hatch, Bath, Maine; H. T. Hawthorne, Montclair, N. J.

Hercules Rubber Products Corp., Dover, Del., \$7,000,000. To make all kinds of rubber goods. W. Clearwater, 31 Ivy Place, Rutherford, N. J.; P. M. Richards, 255A Brooklyn ave., G. W. Bryan, 195 Monitor st., Brooklyn, N. Y. United States Corporation Co., Dover.

Mid-West Rubber Co., 18th and Chester aves., Cleveland, O., \$25,000. To make rubber molded goods and auto accessories. G. A. Field, L. V. Kimbel.

National Composition Manufacturing Co., 3860 East 91st st., Cleveland, O., \$50,000. C. F. Shriner, E. F. Kelly, C. S. Sheible, W. M. Kinsley.

Oak Hill Rubber Co., Oak Hill, Jackson County, O., \$175,000. To make rubber products, tires, etc. W. A. Byrider, G. W. Alden, J. F. Smith, O. M. Roderick, B. Hartman.

Supreme Rubber Products Co., 733 Leader News Bldg., Cleveland, O., \$25,000. To make rubber tires, tubes, and products. R. H. Rhotchamel, W. R. Kerr, E. M. Ohman, R. M. Walker, J. H. Cox.

Textile Rubber Co., Boston, Mass., \$50,000. To make leather, leather goods, rubber, and any allied products. J. E. Shannon, East Boston; C. V. McManus, C. Strangman, Lynn, Mass.

Jones & Leigh Manufacturing Co., New York, \$100,000. To make paper. G. L. Leigh, W. A. Simons, H. A. Jones; attorney, L. I. Geber, 291 Broadway.

Thomas Dixon Corp., Dover, Del., \$500,000. To make films. Wm. A. White, Newark, N. J., A. S. Bandler, Oscar S. Grab, New York. Delaware Registration and Incorporators Co.

Eagle Remedy Co., Wilmington, Del., \$250,000. To make chemicals and drugs. Corporation Service Co.

Amiesite Asphalt Co. of America, 15 Exchange Pl., Jersey City, N. J., \$3,000,000. To make asphalt and cement. Corporation Trust Co., 37 Wall st., New York City.

California Baking Co., Wilmington, Del., \$1,150,000. To carry on a baking and confectionery business. R. J. Workman, Leon Samuels, Saul Sholtz, San Francisco, Cal.; Corporation Trust Co., 37 Wall st., New York.

Austin Manufacturing Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., \$5,000. To make and sell at wholesale chemicals and drugs. J. A. Dombroski, Nanticoke, Pa.; J. L. O'Connor, 212 Hazel st., James F. McKeown, 46 Elizabeth st., Wilkes-Barre.

Star Bakery, Albany, N. Y., \$10,000. N. M. Medwin, A. K. Holley, R. C. Poskanzer; attorneys, Mulfelder & Hich, Albany.

Superior Surgical Supply Co., New York City, \$10,000. S. Goldberg, B. Rosenberg, M. Lux; attorney, M. J. Seigel, 1170 Broadway.

Hagopian Photo Engraving Co., New York, \$20,000. E. and R. and D. Hagopian; attorney, G. S. Kebabian, 27 William st.

Leclercq French Food Products Corp., New York, \$10,000. To make salad dressings. G. and W. G. Stein, H. Bishop; attorney, J. T. Booth, 233 Broadway.

Steinway Drug Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., \$10,000. I. Roth, T. C. Heyden; attorney, M. M. Flamm, 437 Miller ave., Brooklyn.

Degios Pharmaceutical Corp., Brooklyn, \$10,000. A. E. Railano, D. Crachi, V. A. Savoia; attorney, D. Epstein, 1065 53rd st., Brooklyn.

Jamaica Wholesale Food Products Co., Buffalo, N. Y., \$500,000. A. M. Barone, J. A. Wechler, G. A. Irwin; attorneys, Sullivan, Bagely & Wechter, Buffalo.

Alexander Seidler, Inc., Jersey City, N. J.; 15,000 shares of stock, no par value. To make pharmaceuticals. Henry T. Letts; George H. Hubbard. Registrar & Transfer Co., 15 Exchange Pl., Jersey City.

## CONSUMING INDUSTRIES PROTECTED

(Special to DRUG &amp; CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—The Conference Committee of the Senate and House agreed to the following rates: Scoured wool, 31 cents a pound. The Senate bill fixed this rate at 33 cents, and the House rate was 25 cents a pound.

Sugar, 1.76 on Cuban product and 2.20 per pound on sugar from other countries. The Senate rates were 2.28 and 1.84, while the House rates were 2.00 and 1.60.

Wheat, 30 cents a bushel, the rate in the Senate bill. The House rate was 25 cents a bushel. The rate on dye products is 50 and 60 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents a pound.

It is understood that the high Senate rates on all agricultural products were agreed to, but the duty on vegetable oils was slightly reduced.

The dye embargo was restored to the bill. Rates on intermediates are 50 per cent ad valorem, and 7 cents a pound; on finished dyes 60 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents a pound.

## EMBARGO ON FREIGHT IN THE EAST

A sweeping embargo on freight was declared on Monday by many of the Eastern railroads, so that all available engines and cars could be thrown into service to bring anthracite coal into New York. The Erie, Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley and New York Central have ordered practically all freight except foodstuffs from connecting lines from the West held at connection points.

The embargo on the Erie is the most drastic. Fruit and vegetables will not be carried and only food for human and animal use will taken from the Western lines connecting with the Erie at Buffalo.

## EFFORTS TO SETTLE TEXTILE STRIKES

W. Parker Straw of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H., announced on Monday that the corporation "following the action of Maine mills will increase wages effective Monday, September 11." The amount of the increase was not given, but it figured at approximately 25 per cent, one of the officials said. Union chiefs predicted that it would not be accepted in view of the fact that the main issue at stake is the 48-hour work week.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Newark, N. J., will begin construction of a one-story plant addition at Chester avenue and the Passaic River, 66x110 feet. The structure will be equipped for the manufacture of linseed oil products, and is estimated to cost \$160,000. A four-story elevator, 46x46 feet, for the storage of raw materials, will also be constructed at a cost of approximately \$40,000.

Stockholders of the Icemerlee Knitting Mills Co., the Everett Cotton Mills Co., and the Icemerlee Mill Co., decided in favor of a three cornered merger at a recent meeting in Monroe, N. C., Charles Iceman is president of the three mills. Definite action will be taken later.

The Paragon Piece Dye Works, 253 Newark avenue, Jersey City, N. J., recently organized, will begin operation at an early date. Elias Feld, 45 Cornelison avenue, Jersey City, is head of the company.

A new paper mill and container factory located at Delair, N. J., will be in operation before the end of the year. The Kieckhefer Containers Company, Milwaukee, Wis., and Camden, N. J., is building the plant.

## Trade Tips for Sellers

The Tanners' Hide & Tallow Co., Funkstown, Md., will rebuild the portion of its plant, recently damaged by fire with loss of about \$25,000, including equipment.

A new mill to produce fine yarns will be built in Mt. Airy, Ga., to cost about \$100,000. W. A. Smith, of that city, is interested in the project and has ordered machinery for the plant.

The McLin Cotton Mills, Rome, Ga., has disposed of its entire stock issue of \$150,000 and the plant will be constructed at an early date. C. E. McLin, general manager of the Anchor Duck Mills, is president of the new company.

The Dover Mills Co. will begin building operations soon on its new plant at Shelby, N. C., which will have 10,000 spindles and 250 looms. J. R. Dover, Sr., president of the Eastside Manufacturing Co., is in charge of the new mill.

The James P. Hooper Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., will begin the manufacture of artificial silk about Oct. 1. The new company, capitalized at \$375,000, has lately purchased land on the Falls road. James P. H. Hooper is president.

Exports of Canadian pulp and paper for July showed a drop as compared with exports in June, but an increase over July, 1921. In June, of this year, sales totaled \$10,534,876. In July the total was \$9,738,253 compared with \$8,666,556 in July, 1921.

A laundry company, backed by the Linnard Hotel interests of Pasadena, Cal., has been organized with capital of \$150,000. E. K. Hoak, A. J. Bertonneau, H. M. Ticknor, B. G. Strauer, John Morris, all of Pasadena, are the incorporators.

The British Rubber Growers Association is urging the Colonial Office to make the restriction of production compulsory on all British planting areas. It is claimed that British owners of plantations in the Netherlands East Indies are willing to restrict their output voluntarily.

A number of new textile mills will be erected on a site a few miles from Chattanooga, Tenn. Each unit will contain about 15,000 spindles, the entire output to be used by the Dixie Mercerizing Company. Operations contemplated will involve expenditure of about \$9,000,000.

The first of the ten cotton mills to be erected in Texas by the Planters and Merchants Mills is nearing completion. The new mill will contain 10,000 spindles and 350 looms and will manufacture gingham cloth. Sites for the remaining plants will be selected at an early date.

A new pulp and paper mill will be built at Phillips Bridge near Victoria, B. C. Several Chicago newspapers are behind the proposition. Completion of the plant will require about two years and will cost about \$10,000,000. The company will be known as the Wigwam Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd.

The Atlantic Mills of Rhode Island, assessed on a valuation of \$3,618,380, will pay the largest tax of any textile manufacturing establishment in Providence this year, according to the 1922 assessment figures. The second largest taxpayer in the textile industry of the city is the Wanskuck Co., with a valuation put at \$3,203,440. Third on the list is the American Woolen Co., assessed on a valuation of \$2,986,460. Fourth is the United States Finishing Co., with a valuation of \$1,728,920.

## The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Pages 712-713

### PHENOL AND ARSENIC HIGHER

**Opium Prices Uncertain, Buyers Hesitating To Buy at the Recent Advance—Morphine Prices Unchanged—Linseed Oil and Shellac Lower—Oils Lemon and Orange Easier**

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Sept. 13.—The markets for fine chemicals and crude drugs are very quiet this week. Opium prices are uncertain, buyers hesitating to buy at the recent advance. Morphine prices are unchanged.

Quotations are higher for arsenic, carbolic acid, and vermilion. Phenacetin and sodium nitrate are firmer.

The market is easier for cod liver oil, and oils lemon and orange, and for thymol.

Lower prices are named on linseed oil and shellac.

London, Sept. 2 (By Mail).—The markets have remained quiet and without movements of importance. With German marks at one time 13,000 to the £1 it is easy to understand that some amount of nervousness has been created amongst buyers generally, as this may mean a further depreciation in values of German fine chemicals and other produce. On the other hand it would almost appear worth while considering whether the heavy depreciation of the last 12 months to date has not by this time been overdone.

**Quicksilver**—The scarcity has become acute. London stocks are almost exhausted and the price has advanced to about £12 10s per bottle of 75 pounds. This compares with £10 on Jan. 1 last. The demand having become more insistent and the Spanish and Italian mines having absolute control of the market, the tendency is still upward, while first-hand consignments are no longer being made to this market. In fact, the Continental mines have adopted the policy of avoiding dealers and selling agents, so that sales are being made direct to consumers.

**Chamomiles, Belgian**—Offers are again in advance of last week and as much as 315s per cwt. is asked. The quality, however, is irregular. Some parcels are exceptionally fine and white, while others are rain-damaged.

**Opium, Turkey**—The new crop is variously estimated up to 3,000 cases but the quality is much lower in morphine content than last season, running about 9 to 10 per cent as against last year's higher render of 11 to 12 per cent. The opening price is about 12s c. i. f. with London spot diminished stocks of 12 per cent at 1s 1d per unit.

**Cod Liver Oil**—The season is now commencing for consumption and the market is firmer at 105s per barrel.

**Cloves on spot** are firmer at 1s 3d per pound forward 7½d c. i. f.

**Cream of Tartar** is lower at 108s per cwt.

**Camphor, Japanese Slabs**—Is firmer with upward tendency at 3s 6d per pound.

**Peppermint Oil**—Japanese is harder at 6s 6d per pound for best brands. American in tins not quite so firm at 15s to 16s per pound as to brand.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	\$4.886	\$4.459
France (franc)	.193	.077
Italy (lira)	.193	.043
Germany (mark) per hundred	23.80	.077
Czechoslovakia (crown) per hundred	20.30	3.350
Poland (mark) per hundred	23.80	.011
Japan (yen)	.499	.477
Spain (peseta)	.193	.155
Holland (guilder)	.402	.388
Belgium (franc)	.198	.073
Norway (crown)	.268	.166
Switzerland (franc)	.193	.189
Sweden (crown)	.268	.264
Denmark (crown)	.268	.213
Argentina (peso)	.424	.363
Brazil (milreis)	.279	.132
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)	.789	.576
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.082	.776
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	.810
Russia—(100 rubles)	51.50	.100

Barbitone is lower at 9s per pound and going out of use.

Soda Salicylate, powder at 2s per pound and crystals at 2s 2d per pound are lower.

Shellac is about 10s per cwt. down on the week, T. N. being 320s per cwt.

Hexamine is lower at 2s 10d per pound.

Tartaric acid is in ample supply and tending downwards at 1s 4d per pound less 5 per cent.

Citric acid is also on the quiet side but rather firm at 2s 3d per pound less 5 per cent.

Cocaine is disappointing market at 16s per ounce for hydrochlor.

Menthol firm at 24s 6d per pound for the principal brands.

### HEAVY CHEMICALS FIRM AT MARSEILLES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, Sept. 2.—The market for heavy chemicals is firm, with prices unchanged. Quotations per 100 kilos are:

Francs

Hydrochloric acid 20 degree	21
Nitric acid 30 degree	104
Nitric acid 40 degree	115
Sulfuric acid 60 degree	19
Sulfuric acid 50 degree	17
Chloride of lime (bleach)	67
Calcium chloride	49
Soda, hydrated	
Potassium chlorate	305
Caustic soda	118
Soda ash	nominal
Ammonium sulfate	110
Sodium silicate	42
Magnesium chloride	13
Potassium chloride	65
Sodium nitrate	76
Magnesium sulfate	39
Copper sulfate 98 per cent	140
Iron sulfate 95 per cent	17

German aluminum ware in Mexico is selling on a par with American-made aluminum goods, says the U. S. Consul at Guaymas.



## QUICKSILVER OUTPUT IN SPAIN

The cessation of the Rothschild contract with the Spanish Government, for the sale of quicksilver, in January of this year, marked the second break in a relationship extending back almost a century. When gold was first discovered in the Americas a use was found for mercury which turned the mining of cinnabar into a very profitable occupation. In 1836 Rothschild made the first agreement with Spain on quicksilver and controlled the entire output of the Spanish mines until 1863. In 1874 the old "Superintendencia General of Quicksilver" was re-established and held sway until 1911, when the second sales agreement was made between the Spanish Government and the Rothschild interests in London. This agreement was to extend over ten years, and until January, 1922, N. M. Rothschild & Sons handled Spain's entire output. The contract was not renewed at that time and the Spanish Government is in control.

The Almaden mines, situated on the Almaden River, in the Province of Ciudad Real, are the most productive in Spain, according to the Spanish Chamber of Commerce, New York. The twelve mines in the group have been operated since the seventeenth century and new deposits of ore are being opened every year. The mines reach a depth of 357 meters, have five levels, and extend through ore having an average yield of 7 per cent mercury. The metal is extracted by calcination in vertical furnaces, two meters in diameter and six meters high, which are divided into two sections, the upper part carrying the mineral and the lower the fuel. The quicksilver vapors are condensed in a series of earthenware subliming tubes and the heavier sulfur fumes are discharged into the air unused.

The average yearly production of the Almaden mines is 20,000 flasks of 11.527 kilos each. The mines employ around 4,000 men. Their history extends back to 400 B. C. when the historian Theophrastus mentioned in his writings that the quality of Spanish cinnabar was excellent.

### Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

- 3394—Caustic soda—Italy. Firm desires to secure an agency.
- 3403—California canned goods and phosphate products—England. Agency and purchase desired. Quotations, c.i.f. English and European ports. Terms, cash against documents.
- 3404—Sodium sulfide and bichromate of soda—Italy. Merchant desires to secure an agency.
- 3414—Caustic soda and carbonate of soda—Italy. Agency desired.
- 3420—Drugs and chemicals, vegetable and essential oils—Italy. Agency and purchase desired.
- 3425—Chemicals—Sweden. Quotations, c.i.f. Malmo. Terms, cash against documents.
- 3440—Paints and pigments, such as zinc oxide, white lead, and red lead—China. Quotations, c.i.f. Shanghai or Manila. Payment to be arranged through banks.
- 3442—Drugs, chemical products, and paints and varnishes—Spain. Agency desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Santander. Terms, payment upon receipt of goods. Correspondence, Spanish or French.
- 3448—Foodstuffs, oils, fats, chemicals, and allied lines—Holland. Desires agencies and will shortly send a representative to the United States.
- 3452—Rosin, glycerin—Sweden. Agency desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Swedish ports. Terms, cash against documents.
- 3453—Caustic soda—Switzerland. Agency desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Berne.

## GERMAN FOREIGN TRADE IN CHEMICALS

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Sept. 2.—The German Foreign Trade balance is growing more and more negative, which is partly responsible for the tremendous inflation of the currency. The export of chemicals has always been a valuable asset in Germany's foreign trade balance, but during June this decreased, exports being less and imports increasing. The foreign trade in chemicals fluctuated during the first half of 1922. Imports were: January, 15,815 metric tons; February, 22,824; March, 49,746; April, 93,277; May, 90,240; June, 98,676. Exports were: January, 226,467 metric tons; February, 255,054; March, 195,928; April, 259,177; May, 263,222; June, 204,078. The following table gives the imports and exports of chemicals during the first half of 1922.

	In metric tons	
	imports January- June	exports January- June
Acids, salts .....	135,516	1,299,079
Colors .....	3,510	71,241
Lacquers, varnish .....	173	3,219
Ether, alcohols, essential oils .....	7,272	3,134
Artificial fertilizers .....	203,485	10,535
Explosives .....	303	5,490
Pharmaceutical products ....	20,318	11,228
	370,577	1,403,926

	In marks '000 omitted	
	imports January- June	exports January- June
Acids, salts .....	1,271,177	6,561,293
Colors .....	106,213	5,591,834
Lacquers .....	5,118	167,265
Ether, alcohols, essential oils .....	535,540	505,034
Artificial fertilizers .....	596,738	46,483
Explosives .....	9,705	383,692
Pharmaceutical products ...	615,855	1,469,135
	3,140,346	14,724,736

## GERMAN-FRENCH POTASH MERGER

The German Potash Syndicate announced at Frankfurt-on-Main, last week, that certain German and French potash interests intend to combine. Negotiations are almost concluded for a merger of their mining properties. The effect of the agreement will be to tighten the grip Germany now has on the American market. Should prices increase to a very great extent, however, it is possible that American manufacturers may resume production. The plants are idle, however, and it is estimated that it would cost \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 to put the plants in condition.

## GERMAN EXPORT DUTIES HIGHER

On German products containing a large proportion of imported raw materials, especially most iron and steel goods, the export duties have been increased by the German Government 30 per cent, and in some cases there have been no increases, according to a cablegram to the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache Herring at Berlin. On other products the increase is as high as 60 per cent. Almost all goods exported from Germany have for some time been subject to license and duties varying from 1 to 10 per cent ad valorem.

# Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

**CLASSIFICATION**—Prices quoted herein are listed in the following groups: **Chemicals**, including heavy and technical chemicals, fine and medicinal chemicals, aromatic chemicals and isolates, crudes and intermediates from coal-tar, various fine alkaloids, and miscellaneous products; **Crude Drugs**; **Essential Oils**, including oleoresins; **Fatty Oils**, including Animal, Vegetable and Fish Oils, Greases, Fats, and Tallow; **Tanning and Dye Extracts**, including miscellaneous natural tanning woods, extracts, etc. All groups are arranged in straight alphabetical order.

**PACKAGES**—Prices are for large quantities in original packages of the customary trading units of weight or measure. A container given in connection with a price does not necessarily mean that this is the quantity on which the price is based. Containers named are the original packages most commonly sold in this market.

**QUOTATIONS**—Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers unless otherwise specified. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Where resale or "second hand" stocks of any chemical product are sufficient to be considered a factor in determining the market, prices for goods in this class will be quoted in addition to makers' prices when available, and indicated as such. Chemical prices quoted

herein are for goods spot New York or Metropolitan District, f. o. b. or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Numerous domestic-made heavy or industrial chemical products are sold principally on a basis of f.o.b. works, and are thus quoted in the list herein, each instance of a "works" price, however, being specified as such.

Fatty Oil prices quoted herein are for goods spot New York unless otherwise noted; f. o. b. mills and Coast prices being designated as such. Crude Drugs and Essential Oils are quoted f. o. b. New York (Manhattan with limitations) for immediate shipment. Tanning and Dye Extracts are quoted spot New York unless otherwise noted.

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**—All quotations are made on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces, and American gallons. The following equivalents are given for the reference of exporters, importers, and foreign buyers:

1 Imperial Gallon (British)	—1.20 American Gallons
1 American Gallon	— .833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	—3.79 Liters
1 Liter	— .264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (Water)	—8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois)	— .454 Kilograms
1 Kilogram	—2.20 Pounds

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## Chemicals

ACETANILID, tech 150 lb bbls. D	.25	.26
100 lb kgs. .... D	.26	.27
USP 200 lb bbls. .... D	.30	.31
Second Hands .....	.28	.30
Acetic Anhydride, 85% 480 lb drs. D	.37	.37
85%, 107 lb chys. .... D	.40	.40
90% chys. .... D	.39	.39
Acetone, CP 700 lb drs. c/l wks. D	.13 1/2	.14 1/2
700 lb drs. c/l wks. .... D	.15 1/2	.15 1/2
350 lb drs. c/l wks. .... D	.16	.16 1/2
Second Hands, spot. .... D	.16	.16 1/2
Acetophenone, CP 1 lb bot. .... D	3.50	4.00
Acetophenetidin, 150 lb bbls. .... D	1.35	1.90
Acetyl Chloride, 100 lb chys. .... D	.35	.35
ACID 1, 2, 4, 250 lb bbl. .... D	.80	.80
Acetic, 28%, 400 lb bbls. c/l wks. .... 100 lb	.26 1/2	.26 1/2
28%, c/l wks. .... 100 lb	.29 1/2	.29 1/2
56%, c/l wks. .... 100 lb	.53	.53
56%, c/l wks. .... 100 lb	.85	.85
70%, c/l wks. .... 100 lb	.63	.63
70%, c/l wks. .... 100 lb	.72	.72
80% coml. bbls. c/l wks. .... 100 lb	.76	.76
80% coml. c/l wks. .... 100 lb	.84	.84
80% pure bbls. c/l wks. .... 100 lb	.89	.89
80% pure c/l wks. .... 100 lb	.92	.92
Glacial, bbls. c/l wks. .... 100 lb	11.17	12.17
Glacial, c/l wks. .... 100 lb	11.42	12.42
Glacial, USP chys. .... 100 lb	11.93	12.93
Acetylallic, 200 lb bbls. .... D	.85	.85
Second Hands .....	.80	.83
Anthranel, ton lots drs. .... D	1.10	1.10
95-98%, 100 lb drs. .... D	1.15	1.15
99-100%, 100 lb drs. .... D	1.30	1.30
Benzoin, tech. 100 lb bbls. .... D	.65	.65
Tech. ton lots bbls. .... D	.80	.80
USP, 100 lb bbls. .... D	.70	.70
Boric, cys. powd. 250 lb bbls. D	11 1/2	12
Kegs, 100 lb. .... D	.13	.13 1/2
Brownner's, 250 lb bbls. .... D	1.55	1.55
Butyric, 60% pure 5 lb bot. .... D	.85	.90
Camphoric, USP VIII 1 lb bot. .... D	5.10	5.25
Carbolic, USP cys. see also Phenol		
110 lb tins .....	.21	.21
50 lb tins .....	.23	.23
5 lb tins or bot. .... D	.25	.26
1 lb bot. .... D	.30	.30
Liquid, USP 1 lb bot. .... D	.25	.25

ACID, Carbolic—(Continued)		
Crude, 25% 50 gal bbls. .... gal	.30	.35
10%, 50 gal bbls. .... gal	.22	.23
Chloracetic, mono 100 lb bbls. wks. .... D	.32 1/2	.32 1/2
Di, 150 lb chys. wks. .... D	1.00	1.00
Tri, 425 lb bbls. wks. .... D	.11	.11
Chlorosulfonic, 1500 lb drs. wks. .... D	.15	.16
Chromic, USP 200 lb drums. .... D	.40	.40
85% Pure, 200 lb drums. .... D	.35	.35
Chrysophanic, see Chrysarobin		
Cinnamic, 5 lb cans. .... D	2.75	3.00
CITRIC, USP cyst 230 lb bbls. D	.45	.45 1/2
Powd., USP 200 lb bbls. .... D	.46	.46 1/2
Imported, cyst 112 lb kegs. .... D	.45	.45 1/2
Single kegs .....	.45 1/2	.46
Cleves, 250 lb bbls. .... D	1.50	1.54
Cresylic, 95% dark 100 gal dr. wks. .... gal	.53	.53
95% dark, 10 dr. lots wks. .... D	.51	.51
97-99% straw, drs. wks. .... gal	.58	.58
97-99% decolor, drs. wks. .... gal	.76	.78
Formic, 75% tech. 100 lb chys. .... D	.16	.17
90%, 140 lb chys. incl. .... D	.18	.20
Gallic, USP 150 lb bbls. .... D	.70	.75
Gamma, 225 lb bbls. wks. .... D	1.85	1.85
Bbls., ton lots wks. .... D	1.80	1.80
Glycerophosphoric, 25% 1 lb b. D	1.65	1.70
H. 350 lb bbls. single. .... D	.80	.80
Bbls. ton lots wks. .... D	.75	.75
Hydrolic, 10% USP 5 lb bot. .... D	.50	.60
Hydrobromic, 48% coml. 155 lb chys. wks. .... D	.37	.37
48% coml. 10 chys. wks. .... D	.35	.35
40% CP 155 lb chys. wks. .... D	.40	.42
10%, USP 100 lb chys. wks. .... D	.15	.16
Hydrochloric, see also Acid Muriatic		
CP 5 gal. demis. .... D	.07	.08
USP, 5 gal. demis. .... D	.07	.08
HYDROFLUORIC, 30% 400 lb bbls. wks. .... D	.06	.06
30% bbls. c/l wks. .... D	.05	.05
30% 100 lb chys. wks. .... D	.04 1/2	.04 1/2
48% single 100 lb chys. wks. .... D	.11	.11
48% 10 chys. wks. .... D	.10	.10
52% 100 lb chys. wks. .... D	.12	.12
52% 10 chys. wks. .... D	.11	.11

Acid, hydrofluoric—(continued)		
60% 100 lb chys. wks. .... D	.14	.14
60% 300 lb dr. wks. .... D	.13	.13
White Acid, 100 lb chys. wks. .... D	.26	.26
White Acid, 10 chys. wks. .... D	.25	.25
Hydrofluosilicic, 35% 450 lb bbls. wks. .... D	.10	.12
Hypophosphorous, USP 30% 5 gal. demis. .... D	1.05	1.05
USP, 10% 5 gal. demis. .... D	.37	.37
LACTIC, 22% dark 500 lb bbls. D	.04	.04 1/2
22% light, bbls. .... D	.05 1/2	.06
44% dark, bbls. .... D	.09 1/2	.10
44% light, bbls. .... D	.10 1/2	.12
66% bbls. .... D	.16	.16
80% imported, bbls. .... D	.14 1/2	.15
USP IX 100 lb chys. .... D	.60	.65
USP VIII 100 lb chys. .... D	.55	.55
Laurent's, 250 lb bbls. .... D	.75	.80
Metanilic, 250 lb bbls. .... D	1.00	1.00
Mixed, sulfuric-nitric		
Drums, wks. .... N Unit	.07 1/2	.08
Drums, wks. .... S Unit	.01	.01 1/2
Tank cars, wks. .... N Unit	.07 1/2	.08
Tank cars wks. .... S Unit	.008	.01
Molybdic, 85% pure 1 lb bot. D	3.00	3.00
85% pure, 100 lb kegs. .... D	1.65	1.65
Monosulfonic F, Delta. 50 lb tins .....	2.30	2.30
MURIATIC, 20° chys. c/l wks. .... 100 lb	1.35	1.75
Chys. c/l wks. .... 100 lb	1.10	1.50
Tank cars, wks. .... 100 lb	1.00	1.10
18°, 140 lb chys. c/l wks. .... 100 lb	.85	1.25
22°, 140 lb chys. c/l wks. .... 100 lb	1.40	2.00
Iron, free, 20° chys. c/l wks. .... 100 lb	1.35	1.35
Tank cars, wks. .... net ton	20.00	25.00
Muriatic, CP & USP, see Acid Hydrochloric		
Naphthionic, tech. 250 lb bbls. D	.60	.62
Refined, single bbls. .... D	.85	.85
Nettle & Winther's, 250 lb bbls. .... D	1.15	1.30

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Amyl Acetate  
Butyl Acetate

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NEW YORK



## Chemicals

## NITRIC, 36° 135D cty.

wks. ....100lb	5.50	: 6.15
Ctya. c/l wks. ....100lb	4.50	: 5.25
38° single cty. wks. ....100lb	5.65	: 6.55
Ctya. c/l wks. ....100lb	5.00	: 5.65
40° single cty. wks. ....100lb	6.50	: 7.15
Ctya. c/l wks. ....100lb	5.25	: 6.25
42° single cty. wks. ....100lb	7.25	: 7.90
Ctya. c/l wks. ....100lb	6.50	: 7.00
C. F. ctya. single wks. ....100lb	...	: 13.00
Oxalic, 325 lb bbls. wks. ....lb	...	: .17
Bbls., NY .....lb	.18	: .19
Keps. 100lb .....lb	.17½	: .17½
Phenylacetic, 1 lb bot. ....lb	2.50	: 3.00
Phosphoric, 50% tech. 100lb ctya. ....lb	.07	: .08
USP, 85% syrup, 70lb dema. ....lb	.14	: .19
USP, 10% dil. 100lb ctya. lb	.06	: .07
Phthalic, 100lb bbls. ....lb	.32	: .35
Picramic, 300lb bbls. ....lb	...	: .65
Pieric, 300lb bbls. ....lb	...	: .40
Bbls. car lots wks. ....lb	...	: .30
Pyrogallie, crys. 5lb cans. ....lb	...	: 1.20
Resublimed, 5lb cans. ....lb	...	: 1.60
Tech. powd. 200lb bbls. ....lb	...	: .30
Salicylic, tech. 125lb bbls. ....lb	.26	: .27
USP, 100lb bbls. ....lb	...	: .29
Sulfanille, 250lb bbls. ....lb	.23	: .23
SULFURIC, 66° 175D ctya. lb/l wks. ....100lb	...	: 1.50
Ctya. c/l wks. ....100lb	...	: 1.25
1500lb Drums, lb/l wks. ....100lb	...	: 1.10
Drums, c/l wks. ....100lb	...	: 1.00
Tank cars, wks. ....net ton	14.00	: 16.00
60° 1500lb Drums, lb/l wks. ....100lb	.70	: .90
Drums, c/l wks. ....100lb	.60	: .80

## Acid Sulfuric

Tank cars, wks. ....net ton	9.00	: 11.00
C. F. 175D ctya. ....100lb	...	: 8.00
Oleum, 20 p.e. 1500lb drums, lb/l wks. ....100lb	1.25	: 1.50
Drums, c/l wks. ....100lb	1.10	: 1.25
Tank Cars, wks. ....net ton	18.00	: 19.00
Contract cars, wks. ....net ton	18.00	: 19.00
Oleum, 40° drs lb/l wks. net ton	...	: 35.00
Oleum, 60° drs, lb/l wks net ton	...	: 65.00
Sulfurous, USP 6% 100lb ctya. lb	.05	: .08
4% 100lb ctya. ....lb	.04	: .05
USP, 5 gal. demis. ....lb	.06	: .08
Tannic, tech. 300lb bbls. ....lb	.40	: .55
USP, tech. 200lb bbls. ....lb	.70	: .75
USP, fluffy, 50lb bbls. ....lb	.75	: .80
Tartaric, USP cryst 300lb bbls. lb	...	: .30
USP, powd. 300lb bbls. ....lb	...	: .30
Imp. USP 240lb bbls. ....lb	.29	: .29½
Powd. 240lb bbls. ....lb	.29½	: .30
Tobias, 250lb bbls. ....lb	1.50	: 1.55
Tungstic, 100lb kegs. ....lb	...	: 1.00
Aconitine Alk. cryst. 1 oz. vls. oz.	...	: 23.00
Amorphous, 1 oz. vls. ....oz.	...	: 16.00
Adeps Lanae, hydrous 350lb bbls lb	.18	: .20
Anhydrous, 350lb bbls. ....lb	.22	: .24
ALCOHOL, USP 190 pf. 50 gal. bbls. ....gal	4.70	: 4.75
Second Hands, bbls. USP 190 pf. ....gal	4.60	: 4.65
Export, USP 190 pf. ....gal	.35	: .40
Cologne Spirit, 50 gal. bbls. gal	4.75	: 4.80
Wood, 95% 50 gal. bbls. ....gal	.58	: .60
97%, 50 gal. bbls. ....gal	.60	: .62
Pure, meth. 50 gal. drums. gal	.70	: .72
Acetone free, 50 gal. drums. gal	.75	: .76
Second Hands, 95-97% bbls. gal	.52	: .53
Alcohols, also in 50 gal. drums, extra and returnable.	...	...
Amyl, see Oil Fuel	...	...

## Alcohol—(continued)

Butyl, 50 gal. drums. ....lb	.20	: .22
Chloroform, 1 lb bot. ....lb	15.00	: 16.00
Isobutyl, crude 50 gal. drums. gal	...	: 4.40
Refined, 10lb can. ....lb	...	: .75
Isopropyl, crude 50 gal. drs. gal	...	: 2.25
Refined, 50 gal. drs. ....gal	4.00	: 4.50
Ref'd, 91%, drs. ....gal	...	: 3.50
Methyl, see Alcohol, Wood	...	...
Phenylethyl, see Phenylethylalcohol	...	...
Propyl, nml. crd 50 gal. drms. gal	...	: 4.40
Refined, 10lb can. ....lb	...	: .75
Denatured	...	...
No. 1 Complete Denat. 188 Proof	...	...
50 gal. bbls. incl. ....gal	.33	: .35
50 gal. drums, extra. ....gal	.31	: .33
No. 1 Special Denat. 190 Proof	...	...
50 gal. bbls. incl. ....gal	.32	: .34
50 gal. drums, extra. ....gal	.26	: .28
No. 5 Complete Denat. 188 Proof	...	...
50 gal. bbls. incl. ....gal	.32	: .34
50 gal. drums, extra. ....gal	.26	: .28
No. 6 Complete Denat. 188 Proof	...	...
50 gal. bbls. incl. ....gal	.31	: .34
50 gal. drums, extra. ....gal	.25	: .27

In addition to the regular authorized formulae for completely denatured alcohol, some 75 formulae for specially denatured alcohol are authorized for special uses. Owing to the limitations of their uses however, prices are quoted by the alcohol producers only to holders of permits allowing the use of specially denatured formulae in products authorized by the Dept. of Internal Revenue. For prices on specially denatured alcohols not listed above, consult any of the alcohol producers.



## ZINC OXIDE

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INDIANA

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10a FEATHERSTONE ALDGS.

HIGH HOLBORN, W. C. 1

Cable address "Comsolvent" London

## Chemicals

Aloin, USP 100 lb cases.....lb			.85	: .93
Alpha-Naphthol, tech 300 lb bbls. lb			...	: 1.05
Ton lots, bbls. wks.....lb			...	: 1.00
Refined, 300 lb bbls.....lb			...	: 1.10
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 350 lb bbls. lb			...	: .32
Ton lots, bbls. wks.....lb			...	: .30
<b>ALUM, Ammonia, lump 400 lb bbls.</b>				
wks.....100 lb			...	: 3.50
Bbls. c/l wks.....100 lb			...	: 3.25
Contract, bbls c/lwks 100 lb			...	: 3.25
Imported, 650 lb casks. 100 lb			...	: ..
Ground, 400 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb			3.40	: 3.65
Powd., 380 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb			3.85	: 3.90
Chrome, 500 lb cks wks. 100 lb			5.00	: 6.00
Potash, lump 400 lb bbls.				
wks.....100 lb			...	: 4.50
Bbls. c/l wks.....100 lb			...	: 4.25
Cont. bbls c/l wks.....100 lb			...	: 4.25
Imp. 650 lb casks sp. 100 lb			2.75	: 3.00
Ground, 400 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb			4.35	: 4.60
Powd., 380 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb			4.50	: 4.75
Chrome, 700 lb cks wks. 100 lb			5.50	: 6.00
Soda, grd. 400 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb			...	: 4.00
Bbls. c/l wks.....100 lb			...	: 3.50
<b>Aluminum, metal, c/l NY..100 lb</b>			...	: 17.50
Chloride, anhyd. 275 lb drs..lb			.20	: .22
30% sol. 120 lb chys.....lb			.03½	: .04
Hydrate, light 90 lb bbls. ....lb			.17	: .18
<b>SULFATE, Iron-free bags c/l</b>				
wks. ....100 lb			2.25	: 2.50
Contract bags c/l wks. 100 lb			...	: 2.25
Imported, spot .....100 lb			2.10	: 2.25
Comm'l., ½% iron, bags c/l				
wks. ....East 100 lb			...	: 1.50
<b>Aluminum Sulfate— (continued)</b>				
Cont. bags c/l wks. E. 100 lb			...	: 1.40
Bags, c/l wks. W...100 lb			...	: 1.35
Bbls., c/l wks. East. 100 lb			...	: 1.55
Bulk, c/l cont. wks. E. 100 lb			...	: 1.35
Amidol, (see Diaminophenol)				
Amidopyrine, 10 lb boxes.....lb			4.50	: 4.60
1 lb cartons, 10 lb .....lb			...	: 4.66
Aminobenzene, 110 lb kgs.....lb			...	: 1.15
<b>AMMONIA anhyd. 100 lb cyl..lb</b>			...	: .30
Water, 26° 800 lb drs. wks..lb			...	: .07½
Drs. c/l wks.....lb			.07	: .07½
Imp., 800 lb drs incl spot. lb			...	: .06
26°, 100 lb chys. lc/l wks. lb			...	: .09½
Chys. c/l wks.....lb			...	: .09½
20°, 800 lb drs. lc/l wks. lb			...	: .08
Chys., lc/l wks.....lb			...	: .07½
18°, 800 lb drs. lc/l wks. lb			...	: .05½
Chys., lc/l wks.....lb			...	: .07½
16°, 800 lb drs. lc/l wks. lb			...	: .04
Chys., lc/l wks.....lb			...	: .05
<b>Ammonium Acetate, 100 lb kgs..lb</b>			.35	: .36
Benzoate, USP 1 lb bot.....lb			.85	: .90
Bifluoride, 300 lb bbls.....lb			.22	: .23
100 lb kgs .....lb			.23	: .24
Bromide, 50 lb boxes.....lb			...	: .29
Imported, 112 lb boxes.....lb			.15	: .16
Carb., tech. 560 lb casks.....lb			...	: .06½
Powd., tech. 385 lb bbls.....lb			...	: .08½
USP, lump, 100 lb kgs.....lb			.07	: .08
Powd., 100 lb kgs.....lb			.09	: .10
<b>Chloride, Domestic</b>				
White gran. 250 lb bbls wks lb			...	: .07½
Bbls., c/l wks.....lb			...	: .07½
Gray 250 lb bbls. wks.....lb			.07½	: .07½
Bbls. c/l wks.....lb			.07½	: .07½
<b>Ammonium Chloride—(continued)</b>				
Imp., wh. 600 lb casks spot. lb			.06½	: .06½
Gray, 600 lb casks spot..lb			.07½	: .08
Lump, 500 lb casks spot.....lb			...	: .16
Ichthyolate, as to brand.....lb			.75	: 3.00
Iodide, USP 25 lb jars.....lb			4.85	: 4.90
Lactate, 500 lb bbls.....lb			.15	: .16
Nitrate, tech. crys. 225 lb bbls. lb			.05½	: .06
CP gran. 100 lb kgs.....lb			.10	: .22
Oxalate, pure, 100 lb kgs.....lb			...	: .40
Persulfate, 112 lb cases.....lb			...	: .50
Phosphate, dibasic 200 lb bbls. lb			.35	: .36
Tech., powd. 325 lb bbls.....lb			.15	: .17
Salicylate, USP 100 lb kgs..lb			.53	: .55
Sulfate, bulk c/l wks.....100 lb			3.50	: 3.60
200 lb single bags c/l wks. 100 lb			...	: 3.60
200 lb double bags f.a.s. 100 lb			...	: 3.85
Sulfocyanide, tech. 100 lb kgs. lb			.50	: .52
CP 25 lb jars.....lb			...	: .55
<b>Amyl Acetate, tech 50 gal drs. gal</b>			1.75	: 2.25
Pure, 5 gal. cans.....gal			4.00	: 6.00
<b>Alcohol, see Oil Fusel</b>				
Butyrate, 1 lb bot.....lb			1.65	: 2.00
Formate, 1 lb bot.....lb			1.75	: 2.00
Salicylate, 100 lb chys.....lb			1.25	: 1.40
Anethol, 2 lb bot.....lb			1.75	: 2.50
<b>ANILINE OIL, 900 lb drs. 5 dr.sp. lb</b>			.14	: .15
Aniline Salt, 200 lb bbls.....lb			...	: .20
Anisic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot.....lb			3.50	: 4.00
<b>Anthracene, 40-45% 600 lb casks</b>				
wks. ....100 lb			.12	: .17
80-85%, 600 lb casks wks.....lb			.75	: 1.00
Anthraquinone, subl 125 lb bbls. lb			1.30	: 1.35
30% paste 350 lb bbls.....lb			.75	: .80
Antimony metal, slabs ton lots 100 lb			5.20	: 5.25
Needle Powd., 100 lb cases.....lb			.03½	: .04

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## CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

Last year the use of Carbon Tetrachloride as a fumigant against wheat weevil was introduced. This material is particularly desirable as it is absolutely non-inflammable and can be used in sections where Underwriters rules will not permit the use of Carbon Bisulphide.

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## Chemicals

<b>ANTIMONY CHLORIDE, anhyd 1000b</b>			<b>Benzaldehyde, tech. 945b dra.</b>			<b>Bismuth—(continued)</b>		
dra. ....	b	.35	ws. ....	b	.65	Subnitrate, USP 250 bbls. ....	b	2.30
50b crocks. ....	b	.45	USP, 25b cans. ....	b	1.40	Second Hands, bbls or less. ....	b	2.20
Sol'n 130b carboys. ....	b	.12	FPC, 25b cans. ....	b	1.60	Cones, 1b bot. ....	b	2.30
Oxide, 500b bbls. ....	b	.06%	<b>BENZENE, 90% 8000 gal. tanks</b>			Subsaliolate, USP 175 bbls. ....	b	2.55
Sulfide, golden 500b bbls. ....	b	.16	ws. ....	gal	.37	Tannate, 1b bot. ....	b	2.17
336b kegs. ....	b	.18	110 gal. dra. ws. ....	gal	.32	Bismuth Preparations quoted		
Crimson, 500b bbls. ....	b	.35	CP Tanks, ws. ....	gal	.30	above on basis 25b lots.		
336b kegs. ....	b	.37	110 gal. dra. ws. ....	gal	.35	Smaller lots at an advance.		
Red, 500b bbls. ....	b	.40	Bentidine Base, dry 250b bbls. ....	b	.37	Blanc Fixe, dry 400b bbls. ws. ....	ton	80.00
336b kegs. ....	b	.41	10 bbl. lots. ....	b	.35	Imported, bbls. ....	ton	...
Tartrolactate, 500b bbls. ....	b	.45	Bentidine Sulfate, paste 350b			Paste, 650b bbls. ....	ton	40.00
Antipyrine, USP 100b cases. ....	b	2.00	bbls. ....	b	.70	<b>BLEACHING POWDER, 700b dra.</b>		
Apomorphine Hydrochloride, 1/4 oz. vls. oz.		16.65				c/l ws. ....	100b	1.75
Arecoline Hybromide, 1 oz. vls. oz.		8.50	Benzol, see Benzene			Drums 1c/l ex-warehouse. ....	100b	1.95
Argols, red powd. 350b bbls. ....	b	.07	Benzonaphthol, 5b boxes. ....	b	2.50	Contract, c/l ws. ....	100b	1.75
Arsenic, metal 220b cases. ....	b	.17	Benzoyl Chloride, 500b dra. ....	b	1.00	F. a. s. c/l. ....	100b	...
Red, 224b kegs cases. ....	b	.13	Benzyl Acetate, 100b chys. ....	b	1.15	Imported, spot. ....	100b	...
White, 550b bbls 1c/l. ....	b	.08%	Alcohol, 5b bot. ....	b	1.10	<b>Blue Ointment, see Mercury</b>		
110b kegs 1c/l. ....	b	.08%	Benzoate, 5b bot. ....	b	1.30	Mass, see Mercury		
Aspirin, see Acid Acetylsalicylic			Chloride, 95% tech. 925b dra. ....	b	.20	Bone Ash, 100b kegs. ....	b	.10
Atropine ALK. USP 1 oz vls. ....	oz	8.00	100b chys. ....	b	.25	Black, 200b bbls. ....	b	.06
Sulfate, 5 oz in 1 oz vials. ....	oz	3.50	Redistil. 100b chys. ....	b	.35	Borax, USP cryst. 400b bbls. ....	b	.05%
<b>BARIUM BINOXIDE, see Barium dioxide</b>			Formate, 1b bot. ....	b	3.50	Powdered, USP 300b bbls. ....	b	.08%
Carbonate, precip. 800b bbls.			Berberine Hydrochloride, 1b bot. ....	b	22.00	Kegs, USP 100-150b. ....	b	.06
ws. ....	ton	75.00	Sulfate, acid or neut. 1b bot. ....	b	21.00	Borneol, 1b bot. ....	b	3.50
Imports. bbls. spot. ....	ton	63.00	<b>BETA-NAPHTHOL, 350b bbls ws. ....</b>			Bromide, see potass. bromide, etc.		
Precip., 200b bgs, ws. ....	ton	70.00	ton lots, ws. ....	b	.23	Bromine, bot. in 60b cs. ws. ....	b	.25
Chloride, 800b bbls. ws. ....	ton	95.00	Sublimed. ....	b	.50	Bromobenzene, 600b drums. ....	b	.35
200b bgs. ws. ....	ton	85.00	Beta-Naphthylamine, tech. 200b.			Bromoform, USP 5b bot 50b cs. ....	b	1.45
Import, bbls. spot. ....	ton	85.00	bbls. ....	b	.95	Bromistrol, 25b kegs. ....	b	3.50
Dioxide, 780b dra. ....	b	.18	Sublimed, 200b bbls. ....	b	1.00	Brucine Sulfate, 1 oz. vls. 100 oz. os	b	.30
Import, 500b dra. ....	b	.16	Bichloride Mercury, see Mercury Bichloride			Butter of Antimony, see Antimony Chloride		
Hydrate, 500b bbls. ....	b	.05	<b>BISMUTH metal, 150b cases. ....</b>			<b>CADMIUM, metal 100b bxs. ....</b>	b	1.50
Iodide, 5b bot. ....	b	5.10	Ammon. Citrate, USP 5b bxs. ....	b	5.30	Bromide, 50b cases jars. ....	b	.95
Nitrate, 700b cases. ....	b	.09%	Betanaphtholate, 5b bxs. ....	b	2.80	Iodide, 10b bot. ....	b	4.30
Import. cases. ....	b	.07%	Citrate, USP 5b bxs. ....	b	2.40	<b>CAFFEINE ALK. USP 5b cans. ....</b>	b	3.75
Sulfocyanide 400b bbls. ....	b	.35	Nitrate, 25b jars. ....	b	1.55	Second Hands. ....	b	3.50
Barytes, soaked 350b bbls. ....	ton	33.50	Oxychloride, 250 bbls. ....	b	2.75	Hydrochloride, 1b bot. ....	b	7.12
Bay Rum, Porto Rican, genuine			Phenolsulfonate, 5b cans. ....	b	2.25	Sulfate, 1b bot. ....	b	5.52
Denat. salicy acid or tartar emetic			Salicylate, 250 bbls. ....	b	1.80	Citrate, 25b cans. ....	b	3.25
45 gal. bbls. ....	gal	3.17	Subbenzoate, 5b boxes. ....	b	2.85	Hydrobromide 1b bot. ....	b	5.07
Denat. quinine sulf. 45 gal.			Subcarbonate, USP 250 bbls. ....	b	2.60	<b>CALCIUM Acetate, 150b bgs, c/l</b>		
bbls. ....	gal	3.50	X-Ray diag. 1b bot. ....	b	2.05	ws. ....	100b	2.35
Domestic synthetic, 50 gal.			Subgallate, USP 175 bbls. ....	b	2.25	Arsenate, 100b bbls. c/l ws. ....	b	.09
bbls. ....	gal	1.50	Subiodide, 5b lots. ....	b	4.20	Bbls. 1/1 ws. ....	b	.11



FOR the less than carload buyers,  
and for the emergency use of  
carload buyers, we maintain stocks  
of WYANDOTTE SODA ASH, CAUS-  
TIC SODA and BICARBONATE OF  
SODA, in New York.

58% Soda Ash		76-78% Caustic Soda		Bicarbonate of Soda	
LIGHT		SO. ID	Ground or Flaked	POWDERED	
Bags	Bbls.	Drums	Drums	Bbls.	Kegs
\$2.11	\$2.35	\$3.82	\$4.31	\$2.15	\$2.40

Above prices are for delivery at buyers' plant in Manhattan, Brooklyn and L. I. City. Ex warehouse prices are 10c less.

Sole Selling Agents  
**EDWARD HILL'S SON & CO.**  
 21 East 40th St. New York, N. Y.



Chemicals

Calcium Carbide, 220 lb dr. c/l wks. D. ... : .04 1/2	Carbon Bisulfide, 500 lb dr. NY. D. .06 : .06 1/2	Chromium Acetate, 20° soln. 400 lb bbls. .... : .08 : .10
Drums 1c/l wks. .... : .05	Ton Lots, drs. NY. .... : .06 : .06 1/2	Fluoride, crys. 400 lb bbls. .... : .07 : .09
Carbonate, tech. 100 lb bags c/l ..... 1.00 : 1.10	Carbon Black, 10 lb bag 10 bag lots ..... : .10 1/2 : .18	Soln. 400 lb bbls. .... : .07 : .09
USP, precip. 175 lb bbls. D. .... : .04	Carbon Tetrachloride, 1400 lb drs. NY. .... : .10	Sulfate, 400 lb bbls. .... : .07 : .09
Chloride, solid, 650 lb drs. c/l f o b NY. .... : 24.50	Drums, c/l NY. .... : .09 : .09 1/2	Chrysarobin, USP 5 lb cans. .... : 1.70 : 1.90
Gum, 350 lb drs. c/l f o b NY. .... : 30.50	700 lb drs. single NY. .... : .10	Cinchonidin alk., 100 oz. tins. .... : .70 : .75
Flake 330 lb drs. c/l drs. fob NY. .... : 30.50	Carbide, No. 40 5 lb boxes. .... : 4.40 : 4.50	Sulfate, 100 oz. tins. .... : .50
Imp., solid 600 lb drs. spot. ton Anhyd., 350 lb drs. fob NY. D. .12 : .13	Casein, edib. 100 lb keg. .... : .45 : .50	Cinchonine alk., 100 oz. tins. .... : .38 : .43
Glycerophosphate, 25 lb cans. D. .... : 1.55	Technical, 200 lb bbls. .... : .15 : .18	Sulfate, 100 oz. tins. .... : .25
Iodide, 5 lb bot. .... : 4.20	Castoreum, 1 lb boxes. .... : 4.00 : 4.50	Cinnamic Alcohol, see Alcohol Cinnamic
Lactate, tech. 500 lb bbls. .... : 13 1/2	Castor Oil, USP 50 gal. bbl. .... : .12	Cinnamic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot. .... : 3.25 : 3.75
Nitrate, 220 lb bbls. c/l NY. ton Phosphate, precip. 350 lb bbls. D. .10 : .12	Cases, 80 lb 2 tins. .... : .13	Citral, 25 lb cans. .... : 3.00 : 3.50
Sulfocarbonate, 100 lb kegs. .... : 48	Tech., see Fixed Oils	Citrine Ointment, see Mercury
Calomel, see Mercury	Caustic Potash, see potash, caustic Soda, see soda, caustic	Citronellal, 1 lb bot. .... : 1.75 : 2.00
CAMPOR, Amer. ref. 250 lb bbls. .... : .90	Cerium Oxalate, USP 100 lb kgs. D. .40 : .42	Citronellol, 1 lb bot. .... : 8.00 : 10.00
1 lb cakes, 100 lb cs. .... : .91 1/2	Chalk, drop 175 lb bbls. .... : .03 1/4 : .03 1/2	Cobalt metal, 100 lb kegs. .... : 3.00
1 oz. tab., 1 lb ctns. 100 lb cs. .... : .95	Precip. light 175 lb bbls. .... : .04 : .05	Cobalt Oxide, 500 lb bbls. .... : 2.00
1/2 oz. tab., 1 lb ctns. 100 lb cs. .... : .96	Precip. heavy 500 lb cals. .... : .03 1/2 : .04	10 lb tins 200 lb cases. .... : 2.25
Jap. ref. 2 1/2 lb slabs, 100 lb cs. .... : .83 : .85	Charcoal, Bone, see bone black	COCAINE alk., USP 10 oz. tins. .... : 8.00 : 10.00
1 oz. tab. 100 lb cs. 1 lb tins. .... : .95 : 1.00	Wood, powd. 100 lb bbl. .... : .04 : .05	Hydrochloride, USP 25 oz. tins. .... : 6.00 : 7.00
1/2 oz. tab. 100 lb cs. 1 lb tins. .... : 1.00 : 1.05	Willow, powd. 100 lb bbl. .... : .06 : .07	In crystals, granular, powder, or flaky crystals as desired.
Chinese ref. 2 1/2 lb slabs 100 lb cs. .... : .81 : .82	Chloral Hydrate, USP 100 lb drs. D. .... : .75	Cocoa Butter, bulk 200 lb bales. D. .30 : .32
Crude, 100 lb cs. .... : .68 : .70	25 lb jars. .... : .76	Fingers, cakes, etc. 12 lb bxs. D. .35 : .36 1/2
Camphor, Monobrom. 100 lb cs. D. 1.70 : 1.85	Chinoidin, 170 lb cases. .... : .65 : .75	CODEIN alk., 5 oz. cans 10 oz. lots ..... : 7.30
Caramel, 50 gal. bbls. .... gal .60 : .62	Chlorhydrin, Ethylene anhyd. 1000 lb drs. .... : 1.50 : 1.60	Hydrobromide, 10 ozs. .... : 5.85
Carbazol, 250 lb bbls. .... : .75 : .80	40% soln. 100 lb chys. .... : .30 : .35	Hydrochloride, 10 ozs. .... : 6.55
	CHLORINE, Liquid 2000 lb cyl. c/l wks. .... : .05	Nitrate, 10 ozs. .... : 6.55
	Tank car lots wks. .... : .05	Phosphate, 10 ozs. .... : 5.50
	100 lb cyl. 1c/l wks. .... : .05 1/2 : .07	Salicylate, 10 ozs. .... : 5.50
	Chlorobenzene, mono. 1000 lb drs. wks. .... : .10 : .11	Sulfate, 10 ozs. .... : 5.85
	Dr. c/l wks. .... : .09	Small Sizes, 1/2 oz. vials, 50c extra, 1/4 oz. 25c extra, singles 7c extra per oz.—25 oz. lots, 10c on cheaper than above.
	Tank car lots wks. .... : .08	COD LIVER OIL, Norwegian, 30 gal. bbls. .... : 23.00 : 25.00
	CHLOROFORM, USP 50 lb drs. D. .... : .25	Newfoundland, 30 gal. bbls. .... : 23.00 : 25.00
	Second Hands, 650 lb drs. D. .... : .25	
	Technical, 650 lb drums. .... : .22 : .23 1/2	

# R. W. Greeff & Co.

INCORPORATED

78 FRONT ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

EXPORTERS

IMPORTERS

Acetone

Barium Chloride

Cream Tartar

Cresylic Acid

Formaldehyde

Formic Acid 90%

Lithopone

Methyl Alcohol

Methyl-Ethyl-Ketone

Oxalic Acid

Phthalic Anhydride


Potash Bicarbonate

Soda Sulphide

Tartaric Acid

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**CONFIDENCE**

The keynote of successful effort is confidence. It is vital to the economic and financial structure of the country. The whole fabric of our industrial and political life rests upon it.

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**E B G**

## Chemicals

Colechicine alk., USP 1 oz. vis. ....	25.00	Digitatin, Pure, 1 oz. vis. ....	7.00	7.25	Ethyl—(continued)		
Salicylate, 1 oz. vis. ....	25.00	Dimethylaniline, 840b drs. wks. D	.32	.34	Chloride, 13b cyl. ....	.50	
Colodion, USP 30b drums. ....	.23	Dra. c/l wks. ....	.30	.32	Cinnamate, 1b bot. ....	5.00	5.50
Flexible, USP 30b drums. ....	.28	Dimethylsulfate, 110b drs. ....	.50	.50	Formate, 5b bot. ....	1.00	1.10
<b>COPPER, metal electrolytic c/l</b>		Dinitrobenzene, 400b bbls. ....	.20	.25	Methyl Ketone, 50 gal. drums. D	.10	.12
NY	14.00	Dinitrochlorobenzene, 400b bbls. D	.22	.24	Morphine, see Morphine, Ethyl		
Lake, c/l NY	14.00	Dinitronaphthalene, 850b bbls. D	.30	.32	Valerate, 5b bot. ....	4.50	4.75
Casting, c/l NY	13.62½	Dinitrophenol, 350b bbls. ....	.33	.35	Ethylene Glycol, drs. ....	1.00	1.25
Carbonate, 400b bbls. ....	.19	Dinitrotoluene, 300b bbls. ....	.20	.22	Eucalyptol, 25b cans. ....	.80	.85
Cyanide, 100b drs. ....	.58	Dionin, see Morphine, Ethyl			Eugenol, 25b cans. ....	3.25	3.50
Oxide, 1000b bbls. ....	.15½	Diphenylamine, 250b bbls. ....	.54	.55	<b>FERRIC CHLORIDE, tech. crs.</b>		
Carlots, bbls. ....	.15	Diphenyloxide, 500b drums. ....	.85	.90	475b bbl. ....	.10½	
Sub-Acetate, verd. 440b bbls. D	.35	Dover's Powder, USP 5b tins. ....		2.20	USP, crs. 100b kgs. ....	.10	
<b>SULFATE, crs. 450b bbls. lc/l</b>		Dubolsine Sulfate, 1 oz. vis. ....		60.00	Tech. Sol'n 40° 140b chys. D	.06½	
spot	6.25	<b>EARTH, Diatomaceous, see Kieselguhr</b>			48° 140b chys. ....	.08	
Carlots, bbls. delivered 100b	5.90	Emetine, alk., 15 gr. vis. ....		1.80	USP Sol'n 125b chys. ....	.06	
Powdered, 350b bbls. lc/l		Hydchlide, USP 1 oz. vis. ....	16.00	17.50	<b>Ferrous Chloride, crs. tech.</b>		
spot	6.90	15 gr. visals. ....	.75	.80	475b bbls. ....	.06	.06½
Carlots, bbls. deliv 100b	6.75	<b>EPSON SALT, tech. 300b bbls.</b>			Ferrous Sulfide, 900b bbls. 100b	4.00	4.25
Copperas, bulk c/l wks. ....	21.00	NY	2.00		Flake White, see lead, white		
400b bbls. c/l wks. ....	25.00	Bbls. c/l NY	1.85		Fluorspar, 95% 230b bgs. ex		
200b bgs. c/l wks. ....	23.00	100b bgs. c/l NY	1.70		dock	25.00	
Corn Syrup, 42 deg. 50 gal.		Imp., 112b bgs. c/l			96% bgs. ....	28.00	
bbls. ....	2.52	NY	.90	1.00	98% bgs. ....	35.00	
43 deg. 50 gal. bbls. ....	2.57	USP, 300b bbls. 10 bbls. 100b	2.50	2.75	<b>FORMALDEHYDE, USP 400b bbls.</b>		
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury Bichloride		Imported, 300b bbls. ....	1.75	1.85	c/l wks. ....	.09	
Cotton Soluble, 100b bbls. wet. D	.40	Ergotin, Bonjean, 1b bot. ....		10.00	Carboys, 100b lc/l wks. ....	.09½	
Coumarin, 25b tins. ....	3.50	Eserine alk., 1 oz. vis. ....		30.00	Bbls, 400b lc/l wks. ....	.09½	
<b>CREAM TANTAL, USP 300b</b>		Salicylate, USP 1 oz. vis. ....		18.00	Fuller's Earth, 200b bgs. c/l	15.00	17.00
bbls. ....	.26½	Sulfate, USP VIII, 1 oz. vis. ....	14.50	14.75	mls. ....	35.00	40.00
Imp. powd USP 400b bbls. D	.23½	<b>ETHER, USP 55b drums. ....</b>	.13	.15	Imported, 230b bgs NY	2.50	3.00
Creosote Oil, 50 gal. drs. ....	.20	Anaesthesia, 55b drums. ....		.18	Fusel Oil, refined, 100 gal. drs. gal		1.75
Carbonate, 1b bot. 25b D	1.60	USP, 1880 55b drums. ....		.39	Crude, 100 gal. drs. ....		
Creosote Oil, 100 gal. drs. ....	.20	Washed, 55b drums. ....		.31	<b>G. SALT, paste 350b bbls. basis</b>		
Cresol, USP 400b bbls. ....	.13	Motor, 1b cans. ....	.25	.27	100% ....	.65	.70
Cyanamide, bulk c/l wks. Amm unit		Ether, Nitrous, 1b bot. ....	.92	.95	Gelatin, USP silver bbl. 100b cs. D	.90	1.00
<b>DIAMINOPHENOL, 100b kgs. ....</b>	3.75	Ethyl Benzyl Aniline, 300b drs. D		1.40	Gold Label, 100b cases. ....		
Dianisidine, 100b kgs. ....	4.50	Ethyl Acetate, 99% 50 gal. drs. gal	.93	1.05	Geraniol, 50b cans. ....	2.25	3.00
Dichlorobenzene, 1000b drs. ....	.06	85-90% Ester, 50 gal. drs. gal	.62	.67	Geranyl Acetate, 1b bot. ....	5.25	5.50
Diethylaniline, 850b drs. ....	.60	Pure, 5b bot. ....	3.25	3.50	<b>GLAUBER'S SALT, tech. 200b bgs</b>		
Diethyl Phthalate, 25b cans. ....	.85	Benzoate, 5b bot. ....	1.75	2.00	c/l wks. ....		1.10
Diethyl Sulfate tech. 50gal. drs. D	.40	Bromide, 115b drs. ....		.40	350b bbls. c/l wks. ....		1.25
CP drums	.50	Butyrate, 5b bot. ....	1.45	2.00	Bbls. lc/l wks. ....		1.50
					Imported, bgs. spot. ....	.70	.80
					USP, 300b bbls. dom. sp. 100b		1.75

ALPRO

# ACETATES

ETHYL — AMYL — BUTYL

The Miner Edgar Company  
 Rail and Water Facilities  
 110 William Street  
 New York

## Chemicals

GLYCERIN, C. P. 100 lb drs. . . . .	17½	: 18	INDOL, C. P. 1 oz. bot. . . . .	10.00	: 11.00	Lead—(continued)		
Second Hands, drs. . . . .	17½	: 17½	Iodides, see Potass. Iodide, etc.			Arsenate, 100 lb bbls. 1c/l wks. . . . .	12	: 13
Cans, 50 lb. . . . .	19	: 19	IODINE, crude, 200 lb kegs. . . . .	3.90	: 3.95	Bbls. c/l wks. . . . .	11½	: 11½
Dynamite, 1000 lb drs. . . . .	16½	: 17	Resublimed, 10 lb jars. . . . .	4.40	: 4.40	Paste, 600 lb bbls. . . . .	99	: 10
Saponification, tanks . . . . .	12¼	: 12¼	Tincture, USP 50 gal. bbls. gal. . . . .	4.10	: 4.25	Iodide, USP VIII 5 lb bot. . . . .	3.00	: 3.00
Soap, Lye, tanks. . . . .	11¼	: 11¼	Iodoform, powd. 10 lb bot. . . . .	5.35	: 5.35	Nitrate, 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	22	: 22
Goa Powder, see chrysarolin			Crystals, 10 lb bot. . . . .	6.35	: 6.35	Oxide, lithge. 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	98	: 98
Graphite, crude 220 lb bags. . . . .	15.00	: 35.00	Ionone, (violet) 1 lb bot. . . . .	5.50	: 8.00	100 lb kegs wks. . . . .	12½	: 12½
Flake, 500 lb bbls. . . . .	96	: 99	Iridium, metal 100z. lots. . . . .	185.00	: 185.00	Oxide, red 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	99	: 99
Guaiacol liquid, USP 25 lb cans. . . . .	2.75	: 3.00	Iron, metal by hydrogen 1 lb bot. . . . .	60	: 60	100 lb kegs wks. . . . .	12½	: 12½
Benzonate, 1 lb bot. . . . .	18.00	: 18.00	IRON & AMM. CITRATE, USP 25 lb			Peroxide, 100 lb drs. . . . .	25	: 25
Carbonate, 5 lb boxes. . . . .	3.25	: 3.75	cans . . . . .	84	: 84	White, basic carb. 500 lb bbls.		
HAARLEM OIL, Dom. 6 gr. cs. gross . . . . .	3.50	: 3.50	Green scales, 25 lb cans. . . . .	84	: 84	wks. . . . .	97½	: 97½
Imported, 6 gr. cases. . . . .	5.25	: 5.35	Cacodylate, 10 lb bot. . . . .	9.00	: 10.00	Bbls. c/l wks. . . . .	6.28	: 6.28
Heliotropin, 10 lb bot. . . . .	2.25	: 2.50	Citrate, USP VIII 25 lb cans. . . . .	99	: 99	100 lb kegs wks. . . . .	12½	: 12½
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP			Chloride, see ferric or ferrous			White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	97½	: 97½
100 lb drums . . . . .	70	: 72½	Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans. . . . .	1.50	: 1.60	Bbls. c/l wks. . . . .	6.28	: 6.28
Rubber Makers, Impalp. Pd.			Syrup, USP VIII. . . . .	30	: 30	100 lb kegs wks. . . . .	12½	: 12½
dra. . . . .	72½	: 75	Iodide, 1 lb bot. . . . .	3.80	: 3.80	White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	97½	: 97½
Second Hands, USP. . . . .	67	: 68	Syrup, USP 5 lb bot. . . . .	38	: 39	100 lb kegs wks. . . . .	12½	: 12½
Homatropine Hydrobrom. USP 1 oz.			Oxalate, scales 25 lb cans. . . . .	80	: 82	White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	97½	: 97½
vis. . . . .	15.00	: 16.00	& Ammon. Oxalate, 25 lb bxs. . . . .	45	: 50	100 lb kegs wks. . . . .	12½	: 12½
Hydrastine Alk., USP 5 ozs. ¼s . . . . .	17.50	: 18.00	& Potassium Oxalate, 25 lb bxs. . . . .	47	: 48	White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	97½	: 97½
vis. . . . .	17.50	: 18.00	& Sodium Oxalate, 25 lb bxs. . . . .	40	: 42	100 lb kegs wks. . . . .	12½	: 12½
Hydchlide, USP 5 ozs. ¼s vis. . . . .	17.50	: 18.00	Phosphate, USP 25 lb cans. . . . .	39	: 39	White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	97½	: 97½
Sulfate, 5 ozs. ¼s vis. . . . .	20.00	: 20.00	Pyrophosphate, USP 25 lb			100 lb kegs wks. . . . .	12½	: 12½
Hydrastine Hydchlide, USP 15 gr.			cans . . . . .	90	: 97	White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	97½	: 97½
vis. . . . .	60.00	: 60.00	iso-Eugenol, 1 lb bot. . . . .	4.00	: 4.50	100 lb kegs wks. . . . .	12½	: 12½
Hydrasobenzene, 100 lb kegs. . . . .	1.30	: 1.35	JALAP RESIN, lump 5 lb tins. . . . .	3.10	: 3.35	White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	97½	: 97½
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 25 vol. 400 lb			Powd., tins . . . . .	3.25	: 3.45	100 lb kegs wks. . . . .	12½	: 12½
bbls. . . . .	10	: 10	KIESELGUHR, 90 lb bags NY. . . . .	35.00	: 40.00	White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	97½	: 97½
USP Soln. 375 lb bbls. . . . .	04¼	: 05	LANOLIN, see Adeps Lanæ			100 lb kegs wks. . . . .	12½	: 12½
USP bot. 4 oz. cases. . . . .	7.50	: 7.75	LEAD, metal c/l NY. . . . .	5.90	: 5.90	White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	97½	: 97½
Bot. 8 oz. cases. . . . .	11.00	: 11.25	Acetate, white crystals 500 lb			100 lb kegs wks. . . . .	12½	: 12½
Bot. 16 oz. cases. . . . .	18.50	: 18.75	bbls. wks. . . . .	10¼	: 11	White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	97½	: 97½
Hydroquinone, 100 lb kegs. . . . .	1.10	: 1.15	100 to 250 lb kegs. wks. . . . .	11	: 11½	White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	97½	: 97½
Hyosine Hydrobrom. USP 1 oz.			White, broken. bbls. wks. . . . .	10	: 10¼	White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	97½	: 97½
vis. . . . .	17.00	: 17.50	White, gran. bbls. wks. . . . .	10¼	: 10¼	White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	97½	: 97½
Hyosamine Alk. Cryst. 1 oz. vis. . . . .	21.00	: 21.00	White, powd., bbls. wks. . . . .	11¼	: 11¼	White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	97½	: 97½
Alkaloid, Amorphous, 1 oz. vis. . . . .	60.00	: 60.00	Kegs. wks. . . . .	12¼	: 12¼	White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	97½	: 97½
Hydrobromide, USP 1 oz. vis. . . . .	30.00	: 30.00	Brown, broken. bbls. wks. . . . .	99½	: 99½	White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	97½	: 97½
Sulfate, 1 oz. vials. . . . .	18.00	: 19.00	USP, 100 lb kegs. . . . .	13	: 15	White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	97½	: 97½



## CYANEGG

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"Cyanegg" is the accepted standard for Sodium Cyanide 96-98% with 51-52% cyanogen content, which is the equivalent of 128-130% K CN. A clean white salt, unvarying in quality, cast in the shape of eggs, of an average weight of one ounce per egg.

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THE ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.  
709-717 Sixth Avenue, New York



## Chemicals

## Magnesium—(continued)

Fluocillate, crystal 5400 lb bbls.		
wks.	.15	: 15%
30% soln. 500 lb bbls. wks.	.07	: .08
Soln. bbls. c/1 wks.		: .08
Glycerophosphate, 5 lb bot.		: 3.20
Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans.		: 1.20
Oxide, USP light 100 lb bbls.		: .53
USP, heavy 250 lb bbls.		: .40
Peroxide, 5 lb cans.		: 2.15
Perborate, 1 lb tins.		: 2.50
Salicylate, 100 lb kegs.		: .62
Sulfate, see Epsom Salts		
Manganese Chloride, 600 lb cas.		
NY	.09%	: 10%
Borate, 200 lb bbls.		: .15
100 lb kegs.		: .19
Dioxide, 80-84% 900 lb bbls.		
NY	80.00	: 85.00
85-90%, 900 lb bbls. NY.	85.00	: 90.00
Hydrated, precip. 100 lb kgs.	.32	: .35
Glycerophosphate, 1 lb bot.		: 2.90
Hypophos. USP VIII 5 lb cans.		: 1.85
Iodide, 1 lb bot.		: 6.25
Ore, bulk NY.		: .30
Sulfate, 600 lb cases NY.	.10	: .11
MENTHOL, USP 60 lb cases.		: 6.00
Less cases, 5 lb tins.	6.15	: 6.25
MERCURY, metal 75 lb flask, flask	66.00	: 68.00
Less Flasks, 5 lb jugs.	.89	: .94
Bichloride, cryst. 25 lb bxs.		: .98
Gran. powd. 200 lb kegs.		: .81
Blue Mass, 25 lb boxes.		: .61
Powdered, 25 lb boxes.		: .56
Blue Ointment, USP 25 lb cans		: .58
50%		
USP, dilute 25 lb cans 30%		: .72
33 1/3% Mercury.		: .50
Calomel, 50 lb bxs.		: .59
Citric Acid, 25 lb jars.		: 1.00
Iodide, green 25 lb jars.		: .48
Red, USP 25 lb jars.		: 3.41
Yellow, USP VIII 25 lb jars.		: 3.51
		: 3.41

## Mercury—(continued)

Red Precip. USP 25 lb bxs.		: 1.10
Powder, USP 25 lb bxs.		: 1.20
White Precip. USP 25 lb bxs.		: 1.24
Powder, USP 25 lb bxs.		: 1.29
With chalk, USP 25 lb bxs.		: .56
Meta-Nitroaniline, 300 lb bbls.		: .75
Meta-Nitro-para-Toluidine, 300 lb bbls.	2.25	: 2.30
Meta-Phenylenediamine, 300 lb bbls.	1.50	: 1.60
Meta-Toluylenediamine, 300 lb bbls.	.95	: 1.00
Methyl Acetate, 700 lb drums.	.50	: .55
Anthraxinate, 1 lb bot.	2.75	: 3.00
Chloride, 90 lb cyl.		: .50
Cinnamate, 1 lb bot.	5.00	: 5.75
Paracresol, 1 lb bot.	8.00	: 9.00
Salicylate, USP 50 lb cases.		: .41
500 lb drums.		: .39
Second Hands, cases.	.40	: .41
Methylene Blue, tech. 100 lb kgs.	1.75	: 2.00
USP, medicinal 5 lb cans.	3.00	: 3.50
Michler's Ketone, 225 lb bbls.		: 3.00
Milk, powd. 150 lb bbls.	.14	: .15
Milk Sugar, see sugar of milk		
Mineral Oil, see oil mineral		
Monochlorobenzene, see chlorobenzene		
Monothylaniline, 900 lb drs.	1.00	: 1.05
MORPHINE Sulfate, USP 5 oz. tins		
10 oz.		: 5.35
Acetate, 5 oz. tins 10 oz. lots.		: 5.35
Hydrobromide, 5 oz. tins 10 oz. lots		: 5.35
Hydride, 5 oz. tins 10 oz. lots		: 5.35
Diacetyl Alk., 1/2 oz. via. 10 oz.		: 8.95
Hydride, 1/2 oz. via. 10 oz. via.		: 8.10
Ethyl Hydride, 1/2 oz. via. 10 oz.		: 9.45
Small Sizes: 1/2 oz. vials, 50c extra;		
1/4s 25c extra; single oz. via. 7c extra, over price for 5 oz. tins, 25c extra in 5 oz. tins, 10c extra lower than above schedule.		

Musk Ambrette, 1 lb cans.	12.00	: 14.00
Ketone, 1 lb cans.	9.00	: 10.00
Xylene, 5 lb cans.	2.25	: 2.75
NAPHTHA, Solvent, 110 gal. drs.		
wks.		: .50
8000 gal. tank car wks.		: .27
NAPHTHALENE, Flake, 175 lb bbls.		
wks.		: .07%
Bbls. c/1 wks.		: .07
Bbls., second hands NY.		: .06%
Balls, 250 lb bbls. wks.		: .08%
Bbls. c/1 wks.		: .08
Bbls Second Hands, NY.		: .07%
Nerolin, 1 lb tins.	2.00	: 2.50
Nickel Metal, electrolytic 100 lb kegs.		: .36
Shot, 100 lb kegs.		: .37
Salt, single 400 lb bbls. NY.		: .07%
Double, 400 lb bbls. NY.		: .08
Oxide, 100 lb kegs NY.		: .42
Nitre Cake, bulk wks.		: 6.00
500 lb bbls.		: 7.50
Nitrobenzene, crude 1000 lb drs.		
wks.	.08%	: .09%
Redistilled, 1000 lb drs. wks.	.09	: .10
Nitronaphthalene, 550 lb bbls.	.20	: .22
Nitrotoluene, mixed 1000 lb drs.		
wks.	.14	: .16
OIL MINERAL, wh. 50 gal. bbls. gal	.75	: 1.25
Oil Mirbane, see nitrobenzene		
Opium, see crude drugs		
Orange Mineral, 800 lb cases NY.		: .13%
500 lb bbls. NY.		: .14
Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb kegs.	2.50	: 2.60
Ortho-Anisidine, 100 lb drs.	2.00	: 2.10
Ortho-Dichlorobenzene, 1000 lb drs.		
wks.	.15	: .17
Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1200 lb drs.		: .32
Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 lb bbls.	.68	: .75
Ortho-Nitrotoluene, 1000 lb drs.		
wks.	.16	: .18
Oxgall, USP 5 lb bot.		: 1.50

1816

CHEMICALS

1922

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Baking Powder Chemicals

## ACIDS—

Oxalic—

Formic—

(99.5% Pure) (All strengths)

Phosphoric

## Chemicals

<b>PALLADIUM</b> , metal 10 oz. lots on 51.00 : 53.00	<b>PETROLATUM</b> , green 300 lb bbls. lb .02% : .03	<b>Platinum</b> , metal soft 10 oz. lots. oz ... :118.00
<b>Pancreatin</b> , USP 5 lb bot. .... D 1.50 : 1.60	Dark Amber, 300 lb bbls. .... lb .04 : .04%	<b>Pedophyllin</b> , 5 lb bot. .... D 3.85 : 4.25
<b>Papain</b> , 1 lb. bot. .... D 2.25 : 2.50	Light Amber, 300 lb bbls. .... lb .04% : .05	<b>POTASH, CAUSTIC</b> , solid 88-92%
<b>Paraffin</b> , ref'd. 200 lb c. slabs 2.25 : 2.50	Cream White, USP 300 lb bbls. lb .07 : .07%	700 lb dra. wks. .... lb .09 : .10
120-125 Deg. M. P. .... D .03% : .03%	Lily White, USP 300 lb bbls. lb .09 : .09%	Dra. c/l wks. .... D ... : .08
125-130 Deg. M. P. .... D .04 : .04%	Snow White, USP 300 lb bbls. lb .12% : .13	Imp., 88-92% 700 lb dra. NY. lb .05% : .06
130-135 Deg. M. P. .... D .04 : .04%	<b>PHENOL</b> , see also acid carbolle	USP, by alcohol 5 lb cans. .... D ... : .45
135-140 Deg. M. P. .... D .05 : .06%	Open market, 950 lb drs. .... D .20 : .22	USP, purified 10 lb cans 120 lb cases ..... D .30 : .35
<b>Para-Aminoacetanilid</b> , 100 lb kegs ..... D 1.25 : 1.35	475 lb drs. .... D ... : ...	<b>POTASSIUM Acetate</b> , USP 100 lb kegs ..... D .28 : .29
<b>Para-Aminophenol</b> , 100 lb kegs. .... D 1.10 : 1.25	Natural 950 lb drs. wks. .... D .18 : .20	Bicarbonate, crys. 220 lb bbls. lb .07% : .10
<b>Hydrochloride</b> , 100 lb kegs. .... D 1.20 : 1.25	475 lb drs. wks. .... D .18 : .20	Bichromate, crys. 900 lb casks wks. .... D .10 : .11
<b>Para-Anisidine</b> , 100 lb kegs. .... D 3.00 : 3.25	Government Surplus, 950 lb dra. ex store ..... D ... : ...	Powd., 900 lb casks wks. .... lb .13 : .13%
<b>Technical</b> , kegs ..... D 1.65 : 1.75	Dra. c/l ex-store ..... D ... : ...	Binoxalate, 300 lb bbls. .... D .34 : .38
<b>Para-Dichlorobenzene</b> , 270 lb bbls. wks. .... D .17 : .20	475 lb drums, ex-store ..... D ... : ...	Bisulfate, C.P. 5 lb cans. .... D ... : .30
<b>Paraldehyde</b> , 100 gal drs. .... D .21 : .23	<b>Phenolphthalein</b> , USP 100 lb drs. lb 1.40 : 1.50	100 lb kegs ..... D ... : .22
<b>Paraformaldehyde</b> , USP 100 lb cs. .... D .40 : .45	5 lb cans, 100 lb lots. .... lb 1.45 : 1.55	<b>BROMIDE</b> , USP cryst. 450 lb bbls. .... D ... : .22
<b>Para Nitroacetanilid</b> , 300 lb bbls. .... D .55 : .60	<b>Phenylacetaldehyde</b> , 1 lb bot. .... D 7.50 : 9.00	Granular, 300 lb bbls. .... D ... : .23
<b>PARA-NITROANILINE</b> , 300 lb bbls. wks. .... D .77 : .78	<b>Phenylacetic Acid</b> , 1 lb bot. .... D 2.50 : 3.00	Cases, 100 lb ..... D ... : .23
Ten lots, bbls. wks. .... D .75 : .79	<b>Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine</b> 100 lb kegs ..... D ... : ...	Imported, USP 220 lb cs. .... D .13 : .14
<b>Para-Nitrochlorobenzene</b> , 1200 lb dra. wks. .... D .25 : .27	<b>Phenylethylalcohol</b> , 1 lb bot. .... D 4.00 : 5.00	Cases, 112 lb ..... D .14 : .15
<b>Para-Nitro-ortho-Toluidine</b> , 300 lb bbls. .... D 2.75 : 2.85	Phosgene, cylinders wks. .... D .60 : .65	<b>CARBONATE</b> , 30-85% calc. 800 lb cks. .... D .04% : .05
<b>Para-Nitrophenol</b> , 185 lb bbls. .... D ... : .75	Phosphorus, red 110 lb cs. wks. lb ... : .50	80-85%, hydrated, 800 lb cks. .... D .06% : .06%
<b>Para-Nitrodimethylaniline</b> , 120 lb bbls. .... D ... : ...	Imported, 112 lb cases. .... D .25 : .27	90-95% casks ..... D .05% : .06
<b>Para-Nitrotoluene</b> , 350 lb bbls. .... D .60 : .75	Phosphorus Sesquisulfide, 105 lb cs. wks. .... D ... : .42%	96-98% casks ..... D ... : .06%
<b>Para-oxy-Benzaldehyde</b> , 100 lb kegs ..... D 1.50 : 1.60	Phosphorus, yellow 110 lb cs. wks. lb .25 : .35	USP, 100 lb kegs. .... D .09 : .10
<b>Para-Phenetidin</b> , 500 lb dra. .... D 1.35 : 1.40	Imported, 112 lb cases. .... D ... : .28	Chlorate, crys. 112 lb kegs NY. D .08 : .10
<b>Para-Phenylenediamine</b> , 350 lb bbls. .... D 1.50 : 1.60	Phosphorus Trichloride, 175 lb cyl wks. .... D .30 : .35	Imp. 112 lb kegs NY. .... D .06% : .07
<b>Para-Toluene-Sulfonamide</b> , 175 lb bbls. .... D .40 : .42	Phthalic Anhydride, 175 lb bbls. lb .35 : .37	Powd., 112 lb kegs NY. .... D .08 : .10
<b>Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride</b> , 410 lb bbls. wks. .... D .11 : .14	<b>Pilocarpine Hydrochloride</b> , USP 1 oz. vis. .... D 7.00 : 7.25	Imp. kegs NY. .... D .06% : .06%
<b>Para-Toluidine</b> , 350 lb bbls. wks. lb .95 : 1.10	Nitrate, 1 oz. vis. 25 oz. .... D 7.00 : 7.25	Pyrotechnic, fine powd. NY. D .07 : .07%
<b>Paris Green</b> , basis, 500 lb kegs. .... D .18 : .20	Alkaloid, 15 gr. vis. .... D ... : 1.25	USP, fine crys. 110 lb kegs NY ..... D .08 : .09
<b>Paris White</b> , see whitening, French	Piperazine Hydrate, 1 lb bot. .... D ... : 16.00	<b>Citrate</b> , USP 10 lb cans. .... D ... : .65
<b>Pepsin</b> , USP 5 lb bot. .... D 2.50 : 2.75	Pitch, Coal-Tar wks. .... ton 30.00 : 33.00	Glycerophosphate, 75% Soln. 5 lb cans ..... D ... : 1.65
	Plaster Paris, tech. 230 lb bbls. bbl 4.25 : 4.40	
	True Dental, bbls. .... bbl 4.35 : 4.50	

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Specifications on Request

## Chemicals

## Potassium—(continued)

Guaiacol Sulfonate, 5 lb cans, 10 lb .....	1.50	1.75
Hypophosphite, 100 lb cans.....	..	.85
Iodide, USP, 100 lb cases.....	..	3.45
Second Hands, cases.....	3.20	3.20
Lactophosphate, 4 oz bot.....	..	.90
Metabisulfite, 300 lb bbls.....	..	.23
Imp. 300 lb bbls.....	.12	.14
Muriate, 80%, 200 lb bags, NY K <sub>2</sub> O unit .....	.62½	.65
Nitrate, see Saltpetre		
Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb kegs.....	..	.50
Perchlorate, 112 lb kegs.....	.12	.14
Pernangan, USP crys, 112 lb drs.....	.14½	.15½
USP small cry, 112 lb drms.....	.14	.14½
Prussiate, red, 350 lb bbls .....	..	.90
500 lb casks .....	..	.88
Prussiate, yellow, 500 lb casks.....	.35	.37
Salicylate, 25 lb cans.....	..	.67
Sulfate, 200 lb bags, NY K <sub>2</sub> O unit .....	1.00	
USP, VIII, 100 lb kegs.....	.18	.20
Sulfocyanide, CP 25 lb jars.....	..	.75
Tartrate, neutral, 25 lb cans.....	..	.60
Titanium Oxalate, 200 lb bbls.....	..	
freight allowed .....	..	.35
Pumice Stone, lump, 250 lb bbls.....	.04	.06
Powdered, 350 lb bbls.....	.02½	.03½
Pyridine, 50 gal drums.....	1.50	1.75
QUICKSILVER, see Mercury		
Quinidine Alk, 100 oz tins.....	.70	.75
Sulfate, 100 oz tins.....	.50	.52
QUININE SULFATE, USP,		
American, 100 oz tins.....	..	.50
1 oz tins, 100 oz lots.....	..	.57
Dutch, 100 oz tins.....	..	.50
Java, 100 oz tins.....	..	.50
Japanese, 100 oz tins.....	..	.50
QUININE ALK., USP, 100 oz tins.....	..	.67
Acetate .....	..	.88
Arsenate .....	..	.88
Benzoate .....	..	.88
Bisulfate, USP .....	..	.50
Citrate .....	..	.62
Dihydrochloride, USP .....	..	.66

## Quinine—(continued)

Dihydrochloride .....	..	.66
Dicarbonate, 10 oz tins.....	..	2.50
Ethyl Carbonate, 10 oz tins.....	..	1.10
Ferrocyanide .....	..	.88
Formate .....	..	.85
Glycerophosphate .....	..	.88
Hydriodide .....	..	.88
Hydrobromide, USP .....	..	.62
Hydrochloride, USP .....	..	.62
Hydrochlorosulfate .....	..	.66
Hydride & Urea, USP.....	..	.88
Hypophosphite .....	..	.83
Lactate .....	..	.78
Phenolsulfonate .....	..	.88
Phosphate .....	..	.74
Salicylate, USP .....	..	.63
Tannate, USP .....	..	.45
Tartrate .....	..	.88
Valerate .....	..	.89
Small Sizes: 1 oz vials or cans, 50 oz lots, 5c oz extra; 50s cans, 50s lots 3c oz extra; 250s cans, 50s lots, 2c oz extra; single 1 oz vials or cans, 5c extra. All minor quinine salts sold and quoted basis 1000z lots in 1000z cans. Sulfate and bisulfate sold basis 1000z lots in 1000z cans. Smaller orders or containers extra as above schedule.		
R SALT, 250 lb bbls wks.....	.50	.52
Red Lead, see lead oxide		
Red Precipitate, see mercury.		
Resorcinol, see resorcinol.		
Resorcinol tech. 100 lb kegs.....	1.50	1.55
USP, 25 lb cans .....	2.00	2.10
Rochelle Salt, USP, 225 lb bbls.....	..	.21
Imp. USP, 300 lb bbls.....	.17	.18
Rosewater, triple, 5 gal demis.....	1.50	1.60
SACCHARIN, USP, 1 lb cans, 25 lb .....	1.90	2.00
Soluble, USP, 1 lb cans, 25 lb .....	1.90	2.00
Second Hands, 1 lb cans, 25 lb .....	1.85	2.00

Safrol, 60 lb cans .....	.55	.60
Sal Ammoniac, see Ammon. Chloride		
Salicin, USP, 1 lb cartons, 25 lb .....	3.75	4.00
Salol, USP, 100 lb drums.....	..	.80
Salt, Common, see sodium chloride.		
Salt Cake, glassmakers' bulk, c/1 wks .....	20.00	21.00
SALTPETRE, gran., 500 lb bbls .....	..	
wks .....	.07½	.08½
Bbls c/1 wks .....	..	.06½
Imported, 500 lb bbls .....	.06½	.06½
Santonin USP, 1 lb bot.....	173.00	175.00
Powd. 1 lb bot .....	173.50	176.50
Saponin, ex Quillaia, 5 lb tins.....	..	1.55
Schaeffer's Salt, 250 lb bbls wks.....	.60	.65
Scopolamine, see hyoscine.		
Seidlitz Mixture, 225 lb bbls.....	..	.17
SILVER, metal, American.....	..	.99%
Foreign .....	..	.70
Colloidal, 16 oz bot.....	..	1.60
Nitrate, USP, 200 oz bot.....	..	.46½
Nucleinate 16 oz bot.....	..	.45
Proteinates, 16 oz bot.....	.39	.42
Soap, Castile, 40 lb bxs.....	.20	.25
Powd. USP, 250 lb bbls.....	.28	.29
Green, USP, 150 lb kegs.....	.08	.08½
Prices on soda alkalies are based on actual percentages and not N. Y. & L. test.		
SODA ASH, 58% light bgs resale NY lat, ex-warehouse.....	..	2.01
Contract, Basis 48% bags c/1 wks .....	..	1.20
Prompt and spot, Basis 48% bags c/1 wks .....	1.25	1.30
Soda Ash, 58% dense, bags resale ex-warehouse, NY.....	..	2.07
Contract, Basis 48% bags c/1 wks .....	..	1.25
Pmpt. and spot, Basis 48% bags c/1 wks .....	1.30	1.35

# The Name Associated With "Roche" Fine Chemicals and Alkaloids of Rare Quality



Aconitine and Salts  
Amidopyrine  
Antipyrine  
Apomorphine Hydrochloride  
Arecoline Hydrobromide  
Atropine and Salts  
Berberine and Salts  
Brucine and Salts  
Caffeine and Salts  
Cocaine and Salts  
Codeine and Salts  
Colchicine Alkaloid, U. S. P.  
Colchicine Salicylate  
Cresote, U. S. P.  
Cresote Carbonate  
Cumarin  
Diacetylmorphine  
Alkaloid and Hydrochloride  
Digitalin Pure  
Duboisine Sulphate  
Emetine and Salts  
Eserine and Salts  
Guaiacol Liquid

We are the headquarters for  
**SANTONIN**  
Crystals - U.S.P. - Powder

Guaiacol Carbonate  
Homatropine and Salts  
Hydrastine and Salts  
Hydrastine Hydrochloride  
Hyoscine Hydrobromide  
Hyoscyamine and Salts  
Morphine and Salts  
Phenolphthalein  
Pilocarpine and Salts  
Potassium Guaiacol  
Sulphonate "Alta" Brand  
Salicin  
Saponin Purified  
Scarlet Red Medicinal  
Genuine "Biebrich"  
Silver Proteinates  
Sodium Cacodylate  
Sparteine Sulphate  
Strophanthin  
Strychnine and Salts  
Theobromine and Salts  
Veratrine and Salts  
Yohimbin Hydrochloride

THE HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE CHEMICAL WORKS NEW YORK




## Chemicals

<b>SODA, CAUSTIC, 76% solid, resale,</b>		
NY flat .....100 lb	3.55	: 3.75
Contract basis 60% c/l wks		
100 lb	...	: 2.50
Pmpt and spot, Basis 60%		
c/l wks .....100 lb	2.57½	: 2.60
Contract 60% low grade c/l		
wks flat .....100 lb	...	: 2.65
Ground & flake, 76% pmpt and		
spot, wks c/l drs .....100 lb	...	: 3.72½
Contract, 76% drums, c/l wks		
flat .....100 lb	...	: 3.65
USP, stick, 5 lb cans.....lb	.16	: .18
Pure, stick, by alcohol.....lb	.28	: .30
<b>SODIUM ACETATE, crys 450 lb bbls</b>		
wks.....lb	.06	: .07
Ton lots, bbls wks.....lb	.05½	: .06½
Aluminum Sulfate, see alum soda.		
Benzonate, USP, 250 lb bbls.....lb	.55	: .60
Bicarbonate, 400 lb bbls.....lb	...	: 2.15
Bbls c/l wks.....100 lb	...	: 1.75
112 lb kegs.....100 lb	...	: 2.00
112 lb kegs, NY.....100 lb	...	: 2.40
Bichromate, 600 lb casks wks.....lb	.07½	: .07¾
Casks, c/l wks.....lb	.06¾	: .07
Bisulfite, dry powder, 500 lb		
bbls, wks.....lb	.04	: .04¾
Solution, 32-40°, 500 lb bbls		
wks .....100 lb	1.35	: 2.00
Bromide, USP, Cryst 500 lb bbls		
lb	...	: .19
Cases, 100 lb.....lb	...	: .20
Imp. USP, 112 lb c/l.....lb	.15	: .16
Cacodylate, USP, 5 lb bot.		
25 lb.....lb	...	: 4.60
Carbonate, sal soda, 350 lb bbls		
wks .....100 lb	1.75	: 1.90
Ton lots, wks .....100 lb	...	: 1.65
USP monohyd, 100 lb keg.....lb	...	: .06
Pure photographic, 100 lb		
keg .....lb	...	: .06
Chlorate, 112 lb kegs, wks.....lb	...	: .06
Imported, 112 lb kegs.....lb	.06½	: .07

<b>Sodium—(continued)</b>		
Chloride, tech 200 lb bags, ton	12.00	: 15.00
C. P. 300 lb bbls.....lb	.05	: .06
Citrate, USP, IX, 100 lb kegs.....lb	...	: .64
USP, VIII, 100 lb kegs.....lb	...	: .57
Cyanide, 96-98%, 100 lb cases		
NY.....lb	.24	: .25
Ton lots, NY.....lb	...	: .23
73-76%, 100 lb cases, NY.....lb	.22	: .23
Imp. 128%, 200 lb cases.....lb	...	: .22
120%, cases.....lb	.19	: .20
Fluoride, 350 lb bbls, NY.....lb	.09½	: .10
Glycerophos, USP, crys 25 lb		
cans.....lb	1.70	: 1.75
Solution, USP, 50 lb chys.....lb	1.15	: 1.20
Hydroxide, 500 lb casks, NY.....lb	.30	: .32
Hydroxide, see Soda Caustic		
Hypophosphite, USP, 25 lb cans		
lb	...	: .75
<b>HYPOSULFITE, crys, 375 lb bbls</b>		
wks.....100 lb	3.20	: 3.25
Bbls c/l wks.....100 lb	...	: 3.10
100 lb kegs wks.....100 lb	3.35	: 3.50
Granulated, bbls wks.....100 lb	3.80	: 3.85
Bbls c/l wks.....100 lb	...	: 3.70
Kegs wks.....100 lb	3.95	: 4.10
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars.....lb	...	: 3.90
Metanilate, 150 lb bbls.....lb	.80	: .82
Naphthionate, 300 lb bbls.....lb	.60	: .62
Nitrate, crude, 95%, 200 lb bgs		
c/l NY.....100 lb	2.55	: 2.60
Futures, NY.....100 lb	2.25	: 2.35
Double Refined, 400 lb bbls		
wks.....lb	.04½	: .04¾
Nitrite, 500 lb bbls wks.....lb	...	: .09
Bbls spot, makers.....lb	...	: .00½
Imp, 650 lb casks.....lb	.08½	: .09
Ortho-Chloro-para-Toluene Sul-		
fonate, 175 lb bbls wks.....lb	.25	: .27
Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb kegs.....lb	...	: .47
Perborate, 275 lb bbls.....lb	...	: .24
Imp, 225 lb drs.....lb	.19	: .20
Peroxide, 200 lb cases.....lb	.25	: .27

<b>Sodium—(continued)</b>		
Phosphate, di-sodium, tech 550 lb		
bbls.....lb	.03½	: .04½
USP, gran. 275 bbls.....lb	.07	: .07½
USP, recryst 275 bbls.....lb	.13	: .14
Mono-sodium, 100 lb kegs.....lb	.25	: .27
Tri-sodium tech 550 lb bbls.....lb	.05	: .05½
Picramate, 100 lb kegs.....lb	.55	: .57
Para-Toluene Sulfonate, 175 lb		
bbls.....lb	.08	: .09
<b>PRUSSIAN, yellow, 450 lb casks.....lb</b>		
Pyrophosphate, 100 lb kegs.....lb	...	: .14
Salicylate, 100 lb kegs.....lb	...	: .36
Second Hands, USP, kegs.....lb	.34	: .36
Silicate, 60° bbls wks.....100 lb	2.00	: 2.10
600 lb drs wks.....100 lb	.95	: 1.20
Silicofluoride, 450 lb bbls NY.....lb	...	: .08¾
Sulphate, see Glauber's Salt.		
Sulfide, 60% solid, 650 lb drs		
wks.....lb	.05	: .05½
Drs. c/l wks.....lb	...	: .03¾
Imp, 700 lb drs NY.....lb	.03¾	: .04
60% broken, 650 lb drs wks.....lb	.05	: .05¾
Imp, 500 lb drs NY.....lb	.04½	: .04¾
30% crys, 400 lb bbls wks.....lb	.02½	: .03
Sulfite, crys, 400 lb bbls wks.....lb	.03½	: .03¾
Dessicated, 400 lb bbls.....lb	.09½	: .10
Sulfocarbonate, USP, 100 lb		
kegs.....lb	.25	: .30
Sulfocyanide, 400 lb bbls.....lb	.45	: .47
Tungstate, crys 100 lb kegs.....lb	...	: .55
Dessicated, kegs.....lb	...	: .65
Solvent Naphtha, see Naphtha.		
Spartein Sulfate, USP, 16oz bot.....oz	.41	: .51
Starch, rice, 140 lb bags.....lb	.06	: .08
<b>STRONTIUM Bromide, USP, 100 lb</b>		
kegs.....lb	...	: .29
Carb. 600 lb bbls, wks.....lb	...	: .07
100 lb kegs wks.....lb	...	: .08
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars.....lb	...	: 3.70
Nitrate, 600 lb bbls, wks.....lb	.11	: .11¾
Imp, bbls NY.....lb	.09½	: .10
Salicylate, USP, 100 lb kegs.....lb	...	: .60
100 lb kegs wks.....lb	.11½	: .12



# SOLVAY

STANDARD IN  
**SODA**  
SINCE 1881

Selling Agents

**WING & EVANS**  
INC.

NEW YORK-22 William St.    BOSTON-89 State St.  
 DETROIT-625 Book Bldg    CHICAGO-30 N. Dearborn St.  
 PITTSBURG-331 Fourth Ave.

For 41 years our signature—SOLVAY—has stood for the best in Alkali. We are determined this enviable reputation shall not be impaired. That's why we are so exacting in the quality of products that bear the Solvay label.

SODA ASH  
CAUSTICIZED ASH

CAUSTIC SODA  
MODIFIED SODA

## Chemicals

<b>STRYCHNINE</b> Alkaloid, USP, crys			<b>Sulfuryl Chloride</b> , 600 lb drs lb			<b>WHITE LEAD</b> , see lead, white.		
1000s tins	02	1.05	TALC, Italian, 220 lb bags NY	ton	30.00	White Precipitate, see mercury.		
Alk, powd, USP	02	.95	French, 220 lb bgs NY	ton	20.00	Whiting, 200 lb bags, c/1 wks. ton	18.00	
Acetate	02	.95	Dom, crude, 100 lb bags NY	ton	15.00	Bags, 1/c1 wks	23.00	
Glycerophosphate, USP	02	.95	Refined, 100 lb bags NY	ton	20.00	French, bags, NY	14.00	
Hydrobromide	02	.95	Tartar Emetic, tech, 300 lb bbls lb		.29	English, bags, NY	23.00	
Hydrochloride	02	.95	USP, 300 lb bbls	lb	.36	Itch Hazel Extract, 50 gal bbls gal	1.20	1.25
Hypophosphite	02	1.05	Terpin Hydrate, USP, 100 lb kegs lb		.63	<b>XYLENE</b> , 2° dist range, nitration		
Nitrate, USP	02	.95	Terpineol, CP 1000 lb drums lb		.50	100 gal drs wks	.45	
Phosphate	02	.95	Cans, 50 lb	lb	.55	110 gal drs wks	.50	
Sulfate, USP, crys powd	02	.75	Imported, cans, 25 lb	lb	.70	5° dist range, 800 gal tanks		
Saccharinate	02	2.05	erpenyl Acetate, 25 lb cans lb		1.65	wks	.40	
Strychnine preparations quoted bases			Terra Alba, 300 lb bbls lb		.02	110 gal drs wks	.45	
1000s lots in 1000s tins. Small Sizes:			Thioselenic Alk, 5 lb cans lb		4.95	Xylidine, 900 lb drs lb	.42	.45
3/4 oz vials, 50c extra; 1/4 oz vials, 25c			Thiocarbamid, 170 lb bbls lb		.55	<b>YARA YARA</b> , 1 lb tins lb	2.00	2.50
extra; single ounce vials, 7c extra.			Thymol, USP, 10 lb cans lb		4.10	Yohimbin Hydchloride, 100 vls os	9.00	9.50
Sugar Milk, USP, 200 lb bbls lb		.19	Iodide, 5 lb boxes	lb	6.70	<b>ZINC</b> , METAL, high grade, slabs		
Second Hands, USP, bbls lb	.20	.21	<b>TIN</b> , Metal Straits, NY, 100 lb	31.87 1/2	32.00	c/1 NY	7.00	
Sulfonal, see Sulfonmethane.			American standard, NY, 100 lb	31.75	32.00	Common, Slabs, c/1 NY, 100 lb	6.60	
Sulfonmethane, USP, 5 lb bbs lb		4.50	99% American, NY, 100 lb		31.25	Mossy, 25 lb bbs NY lb	.28	
Sulfonethylmethane USP, bbs lb		5.50	C.P. mossy, 25 lb bbs NY lb		.91	Ammonium Chloride, soln, 400 lb		
<b>SULFUR</b> , crude, bulk, c/1 NY, ton		18.00	Bichloride, 50% soln 100 lb			bbls		
Brimstone, 250 lb bgs, c/1 100 lb		1.75	bbls wks	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	Carb. tech, 150 lb kegs NY lb	.14	.18
Less c/1 bags NY	1.85	2.10	Crystals, 500 lb bbls wks lb		.29	USP, 100 lb kegs	.37	
Roll, 500 lb bbls c/1 NY, 100 lb		2.15	100 lb kegs wks lb		.29 1/2	Chloride, fused, 600 lb drs wks lb	.07	
Less c/1 bags NY	2.35	2.60	Oxide, 400 lb bbls wks lb		.38	Drs. c/1 wks	.05 1/2	
Flour, Heavy, 250 lb bbls, 100 lb		2.50	100 lb kegs wks lb		.30	Imp. drs NY	.05	.05 1/2
Light, 100%, 250 lb bbls, 100 lb		2.60	Tetrachloride, 1000 lb drs wks lb		.21 1/2	Granulated, 500 lb bbls wks lb	.08	
Rubbermakers 100%, 240 lb		3.15	Tolidine, 350 lb bbls	1.15	1.20	Imported, drs NY	.05	.05 1/2
bbls NY	2.50	3.15	Sulfate, 350 lb bbls		1.00	USP, 25 lb jars	.35	
Commercial, 99%, 150 lb bgs			Tolocene, 8000 gal tank cars, wks gal		.30	Cyanide, 300 lb drs	.42	.45
NY	1.35	1.65	110 gal drs wks		.35	Dust, 100 lb tins NY	.08 1/2	
For Dusting, 99%, 100 lb			Toluidine, Mixed, 900 lb drs wks lb		.30	500 lb bbls, 1c/1 wks	.07 1/2	
bgs NY	2.00	2.50	Triphenylphenol, 100 lb cans lb		.85	Bbls c/1 delivered	.450	
Flowers, 100%, 240 lb bbls			rional, see Sulfonethylmethane.			Iodide, 5 lb bolls	.42	
NY	3.00	3.55	triphenyl Phosphate, 450 lb bbls lb		.45	Nitrate, 25 lb jars	.08	
Precipitated, 125 lb bbls NY lb	.18	.19	Tripoli, 500 lb bbls	3.00	3.25	Oxide, Amer. 300 lb bbls, wks lb	.07 1/2	
Lac, 125 lb bbls NY	.10	.11	ungsten Ore, bulk, Wolframite,			Bbls c/1 wks	.07	
Sulfur Chloride, red, 700 lb drs			NY			French, 300 lb bbls wks lb	.09 1/2	.11 1/2
wks		.05 1/2	Bulk, Scheelite, NY, WO unit			Bbl c/1 wks	.08 1/2	.11
150 lb chys wks		.06	REA, pharm 112 lb cases lb		.40	USP, 100 lb bbls	.15	.17
Yellow, 700 lb chys wks		.05	<b>VANILLIN</b> , USP, 4000s cans cs		.45	Stearate, USP, 60 lb bbls lb	.20	.25
150 lb chys wks		.05 1/2	Cans, 1600s		.47	Sulfate, 400 lb bbls wks lb	.03 1/2	.03 1/2
Sulfur Dioxide, 100 lb cyl lb	.08	.08 1/2	Second Hands, cans	.43	.47	Bbls c/1 wks	.02	
Sulfuric Ether, see Ether.			eritrine Sulfate, 100 vials os		2.50	USP, 100 lb kegs	.08	.10
			Hydrochloride, 100 vials os		2.50			



# SULPHUR

SUBLIMED  
ROLL BRIMSTONE  
FLOWERS  
PRECIPITATED 100%  
LAC SULPHUR

## BATTELLE & RENWICK

Estb. 1840

Incp. 1902

80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.



# Super-Filtchar

(Decolorizing and Deodorizing Carbon)

## FULLERS EARTH CHARCOAL

# Alcohol

(Ethyl and Denatured)

## PRECIPITATED CHALK WHITING

## INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO.

200 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Tel: Gramercy 3242

# Oils and Fertilizers

## Oils

Castor, No. 1 400 lb bbls.....	13
80 lb cases.....	14
No. 3, bbls.....	12 1/2
China Wood, 375 lb bbls.....	12 1/2
Coast, 8000 gal. tks.....	12 1/2
Orient to N. Y. bbls.....	13
Cocunut Ceylon, 375 lb bbls. NY..	08 1/2
8000 gal. tanks NY.....	07 1/2
Cochin, 375 lb bbls. NY.....	09 1/2
Tanks, NY.....	08 1/2
Manila, tanks Coast.....	07
Edible, bbls. NY.....	10
Cod, Newfoundland 50 gal. bbls.gal.	54
Tanks, NY.....	53
Copra, bags c i f NY.....	04 1/2
Corn, ref. 375 lb bbls. NY.....	12 1/2
Crude, tanks mills.....	08 1/2
Bbls. mills.....	09 1/2
Bbls. NY.....	10 1/2
COTTONSEED, crude tks. mills..	07 1/2
P. S. Y. 100 bbl. lots NY.....	09 1/2
White, 100 bbl. lots NY.....	12
Winter yellow, 100 bbls. NY..	12 1/2
Degras, Amer. 50 gal. bbls. NY..	04
English, bbls. NY.....	03 1/2
Neutral, bbls. NY.....	08 1/2
Grease, choice white bbls. NY..	07 1/2
Yellow.....	05 1/2
Brown.....	05
House.....	05 1/2
Bone naphtha.....	04 1/2
Herring, 50 gal. bbls. NY.....	43
Horse, 375 lb bbls. NY.....	11
Lard, city steam bbls.....	10 1/2
Compound, bbls.....	11
LARD OIL, prime tech. bbls.....	10 1/2
Edible prime, bbls.....	14 1/2
Off prime, bbls.....	10 1/2
No. 1, bbls.....	10 1/2
Extra, No. 1 bbls.....	11 1/2
No. 2, bbls.....	09 1/2

LINSEED, raw c/l bbls.....	88	90
Ten bbls., raw.....	92	
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots.....	93	
Double boiled 5 bbl. lots.....	94	
Raw, 8000 gal. tanks.....	86	
Imported, bbls. NY.....	83	85
Imp. shipment, duty paid bbls.gal	82	83
Imp. tks. NY.....	78	
Menhaden, crude bbls. wks.....	41	42
Crude, tanks wks.....	40	41
Light strained, tanks.....	54	
Light strained, bbls. NY.....	60	
Yellow bleached, bbls. NY.....	62	
Extra bleached, winter NY.....	65	
Blown, bbls. NY.....	70	
Nutsfoot, 20° c.t. bbls. NY.....	18	20
30° cold test, bbls. NY.....	14 1/2	
Pure, bbls. NY.....	12 1/2	
Oleo Oil, No. 1, bbls. NY.....	12 1/2	
No. 2, bbls. NY.....	11 1/2	
No. 3, bbls. NY.....	10 1/2	
OLIVE, denatured bbls. NY.....	115	118
Edible, bbls. NY.....	180	210
Foots, bbls. NY.....	08	08 1/2
Shipment, duty paid.....	08 1/2	08 1/2
Palm Lagos, 1500 lb casks.....	07	07 1/2
Niger, casks.....	05 1/2	06
Bonny old Calabar, casks.....	06 1/2	07
Palm Kernel, 1500 lb casks NY..	08 1/2	09
Peanut, refined bbls. NY.....	12 1/2	13
Crude, mills buyers' tks.....	08 1/2	08 1/2
Crude, bbls. NY.....	12	
Crude, Coast, sellers tks.....	08 1/2	08 1/2
Perilla, bbls. NY.....	13 1/2	14
Shipment, c.l.f. NY bbls.....	12 1/2	13
Poppseed, bbls. NY.....	30	33
Rapeseed, refined bbls. NY.....	92	95
Blown, bbls. NY.....	08 1/2	
Saponified, bbls.....	08 1/2	
Red Oil, distilled bbls.....	37	
Salmon, 8000 gal. tks. Coast.gal	110	115
Sesame, domestic edible bbls.gal	44	
Sod Oil, bbls. NY.....	44	

SOYA BEAN, crude tks. Coast..	10	10 1/2
Crude, bulk c.l.f. NY in bond..	07	07 1/2
Crude, bbls. NY.....	12 1/2	
Refined, bbls. NY.....	13	13 1/2
Amer. pressed, ord. bbls. NY..	11	11 1/2
Sperm, 38° c. t. blechd. bbls. NY.gal.	135	
45° cold test, blechd. bbls. NY.gal.	131	
STEARIC ACID, a. p. 200 lb bags..	09	
Double pressed, bgs.....	09 1/2	
Triple pressed, bgs.....	10 1/2	
Stearine, oleo. bbls.....	10	
Lard, bbls.....	14 1/2	
Tallow, edible 50 lb tierces.....	08 1/2	
City extra, loose.....	06 1/2	
Tallow Oil, acidless tks. NY.....	10 1/2	
Bbls. c/l NY.....	10 1/2	
Teaseed, crude bbls. NY.....	12	12 1/2
Walnut, crude bbls. NY.....	10	10 1/2
Whale, nat. winter bbls. NY.....	70	
Blehd. winter bbls. NY.....	75	
Crude, No. 1, tanks Coast.....	06	06 1/2
Crude, No. 2, tanks Coast.....	05 1/2	06

## Fertilizer Materials

Ammon. Sulf. bulk wks.....	100 lb	3.50	3.60
Double bgs. f.a.s. NY.....	100 lb	3.85	
Blood, dried f.o.b. NY.....	unit	4.55	4.60
Bone, 3 & 50 ground raw.....	ton	28.00	30.00
Raw, Chicago.....	ton	25.00	
Cyanamide wks.....	unit	2.75	
Fish Scrap, dried wks.....	unit	3.90	4.10
NITRATE SODA.....	100 lb	2.40	2.60
Phosphate Rock, f.o.b. mines,			
Florida pebble, 68-75%.....	ton	3.00	5.50
Tennessee, 70-75%.....	ton	4.00	5.50
Phosphate Acid, 16% wks.....	ton	8.00	8.50
Potassium Murate, 80%.....	unit	.62 1/2	.65
Sulfate.....	unit	1.00	
Steamed Bone Meal, NY.....	ton	28.00	30.00
Tankage, ground NY.....	unit	4.55	4.10
High grade, f.o.b. Chicago.....	unit	4.55	4.10

# THE CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON CO.

KIRBY BUILDING, CLEVELAND, O.

PRODUCERS OF

Wood Alcohol  
Acetic Acid  
Formaldehyde  
Pure Acetone

Methyl Acetone  
Sulphuric Acid  
Sodium Acetate  
Iron Liquor

DISTRIBUTING POINTS

Cleveland  
New York  
Cincinnati

Boston  
Newark  
Brooklyn

Marquette  
Antrim  
Chicago

Detroit  
Minneapolis  
Gladstone



## Tannins and Dyestuffs

## Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-yard N. Y.)

Spirits Turpentine, bbls.....gal	1.29
Wood Turpentine, stm distd. bbls.gal	1.00
Destructive distilled, bbls.....gal	.90
Pitch, prime.....bbl	6.00
Resins. (Sold in 600 lb bbls, gross for net, quotations based on a unit of 280 lb)	
B.....280 lb	6.35
D.....280 lb	6.65
E.....280 lb	6.65
F.....280 lb	6.65
G.....280 lb	6.65
H.....280 lb	6.65
I.....280 lb	6.65
K.....280 lb	6.65
M.....280 lb	6.75
N.....280 lb	7.00
WG.....280 lb	7.75
WW.....280 lb	8.25
Rosin Oil, first run 50 gal. bbls.gal	.40
Second run, bbls.....gal	.43
Tar, kiln-burnt.....bbl	10.00
Retort.....bbl	10.00

## Woods

Barwood, chips.....lb	.04½ : .05
Camwood, chips.....lb	.09 : .13
Divi Divi, pods 100-200 lb bags.ton	32.00 : 34.00
Fustic, sticks.....ton	35.00 : 37.00
Chips.....lb	.04 : .08
Hemlock, bark.....ton	16.00 : 18.00
Hyperic, chips.....lb	.06½ : .07
LOGWOOD, sticks.....ton	30.00
Chips 150 lb bags.....lb	.02½ : .03
Mangrove bark, African.....ton	36.00
Bark, South American.....ton	25.00 : 30.00

Myrabolans, 150 lb bags J1.....ton	28.00
B1.....ton	24.00
R2.....ton	17.00
Nutgalls, see Crude Drugs.	
Oak bark, whole.....ton	20.00 : 23.00
Ground.....ton	25.00
Quercitron bark, rough.....ton	10.00
Ground.....ton	20.00
Sumac, Sicily, 160 lb bags.....ton	55.00
Virginia, 150 lb bags.....ton	58.00
Valonia Cups, 28-33% tan.....ton	31.00 : 35.00
Beard, 40% tan, 150 lb bags.ton	48.00 : 50.00
Wattle bark, 150 lb bags.....ton	38.00 : 40.00

## Extracts

Range of prices includes quality range for large quantity.

Annatto, fine.....lb	.26 : .29
Archil, double 600 lb bbls.....lb	.16 : .18
Triple, 600 lb bbls.....lb	.17 : .19
Conc., 600 lb bbls.....lb	.18 : .20
Chestnut, clarified, 25% tka. wks.ton	.01½ : .01½
Powd., 60% 100 lb bla. wks lb	.05½ : .05½
Decolorized, bbls. wks.....lb	.09 : .09½
Cudbear, English.....lb	.21 : .23
Cutch, Bangoon, 100 lb bales.....lb	.13 : .18
Liquid, 450 lb bbls.....lb	.10 : .11
Tablets, 120 lb boxes.....lb	.13 : .14
Flavine.....lb	.90 : .95
Fustic, solid 50 lb boxes.....lb	.14 : .18
Crystals, 100 lb boxes.....lb	.22 : .24
Liquid, 51°, 600 lb bbls.....lb	.10 : .14
Gal extract.....lb	.18 : .18
Gambier, 25% liq. 450 lb bbls. lb	.06½ : .07
Common, 200 lb cases.....lb	.05½ : .05½
Singapore cubes, 150 lb bags.....lb	.07 : .07½
HENATINE, Paste, 500 lb bbls.....lb	.11½ : .13½
Crystals, 400 lb bbls.....lb	.16 : .20
Hemlock, 25% 600 lb bbls. wks lb	.04 : .04½
Hyperic, 51°, 600 lb bbls.....lb	.15 : .20
Indigo, Madras bbls.....lb	.85 : .90
Mamla, bbls.....lb	1.30

Larch, 25%, 600 lb bbls., wks..lb	.03½ : .03½
Powd. 100 lb bags, wks.....lb	.07½ : .08
Logwood, 51°, 450 lb bbls.....lb	.08 : .10
Solid, 50 lb boxes.....lb	.15 : .21
Madder, Dutch.....lb	.28 : .30
Mangrove, 55% 400 lb bbls..lb	.06½ : .06½
Myrabolans, 25% liquid bbls..lb	.05 : .05½
50% solid, 50 lb boxes.....lb	.06½ : .06½
Oak, tanks wks.....lb	.04½ : .04½
23-25% liq. 600 lb bbls. lbs.	.05 : .05½
Osage Orange, 42° liquid.....lb	.07 : .08
Powd. 100 lb bags.....lb	.14 : .15
Persian Berries.....lb	.27 : .30
QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid tka..lb	.03½ : .03½
450 lb bbls.....lb	.04 : .04½
35% bleaching, 450 lb bbls..lb	.04½ : .05
Solid 65% 100 lb bales.....lb	.04½ : .04½
Clarified bales.....lb	.65 : .05½
Quercitron, 51° 450 lb bbls..lb	.08 : .07
Powdered, 100 lb boxes.....lb	.09 : .13
Spruce, 25% liquid tanks wks..lb	.01 : .01½
Powd. 50% 100 lb bags wks..lb	.02 : .02½
Sumac, liquid 450 lb bbls.....lb	.07 : .09

## DYERS' SUNDRIES

Albumen, technical, egg 200 lb ca. lb	.. : .85
Blood, domestic, 100 lb dra..lb	.45 : .50
British Gum, 140 lb bags c/l 100 lb	.. : 3.39
Bags lc/l.....100 lb	.. : 3.67
Dextrin, corn 140 lb bags c/l 100 lb	.. : 3.09
Potato 140 lb bags c/l.....100 lb	.. : 3.37
Bags lc/l.....100 lb	.. : .09
Prussian blue.....lb	.80 : .62
Sago Flour, 150 lb bags.....lb	.03½ : .03½
Spray Yolk 150 lb ca.....lb	.35 : .45
STARCH, powd. 140 lb bgs.c/100 lb	.. : 2.47
Bags lc/l.....100 lb	.. : 2.75
Pearl, 140 lb bags c/l.....100 lb	2.37 : 2.65
Potato, domestic, 140 lb bags..lb	.05½ : .05½
Imported, bags duty paid..lb	.06½ : .07½
Tapioea Flour, high grade bags..lb	.05 : .05½
Medium grade, bags.....lb	.03½ : .04
Low grade, bags.....lb	.03 : .03½
Turkey Red Oil, bbls.....lb	.09 : .11
Yolk Oil, bbls.....lb	.. : .35

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## Crude Drugs

## Crude Drugs

ACONITE Leaves, bales.....lb	...	.25	Bamboo Brier Root, bags.....lb	.06	.08	Cantharides, Russian, cases....lb	3.50	3.60
Aconite Root, USP bags.....lb	.23	.25	Barberry Bark, tree bales.....lb	.21	.22	Powdered, boxes.....lb	4.00	4.25
Agar Agar, 1, 200lb bales.....lb	1.28	1.30	Bayberry Bark, bales.....lb	.10	.12	Caraway Seed, African bags....lb	...	...
No. 2, bales.....lb	1.00	1.05	Wax, bbls.....lb	.19½	.21	Dutch, 100lb bags.....lb	.18½	.19
No. 3, bales.....lb	.90	1.00	Belladonna Leaves, bales.....lb	.12	.13	Cardamom, bleached cases.....lb	.68	1.10
Agaric, white, cases.....lb	1.35	1.50	Root, bags.....lb	.11	.13	Decorticated, cases.....lb	.50½	.51½
Almonds, bitter bags bxs.....lb	.25	.30	Bees Wax, white bbls.....lb	.35	.36	Green, grinding, bags.....lb	.37	.38
Sweet, bags.....lb	.30	.35	Yellow, refined bbls.....lb	.24½	.26	Carnauba Wax, Flor. bags.....lb	.45	.48
Meal, tins, boxes.....lb	.28	.30	Crude, bags.....lb	.22	.24	No. 1 N Country bags.....lb	.40	.43
Aletris Root, bags.....lb	.60	.62	Benzoin Gum, Siam, boxes.....lb	1.40	1.60	No. 2 N Country bags.....lb	.20	.21
Alkanet Root, bags.....lb	.10	.12	Sumatra, 80lb boxes.....lb	.60	.70	No. 3 Chalky, bags.....lb	.17	.18
Aloes, Barbadoes, 120lb bbls....lb	...	.60	Berberis Aquifolium Root, bags..lb	.16	.17	Cascara Amarga, 150lb bales...lb	.32	.33
Cape, 400lb cases.....lb	.07½	.08	Beth Root, bags.....lb	.15	.16	Cascara Sagrada, bales.....lb	.11	.13
Curacao, 100lb cases.....lb	.06½	.07	Boneset Herb, bales.....lb	.09	.10	Cascarilla Bark, quills bales...lb	.30	.35
Socotrine, whole 100lb cs....lb	.35	.40	Borage Flowers, bales.....lb	...	.25	Siftings, bbls.....lb	.20	.25
Althea Root, cut cases.....lb	.13	.14	Blackhaw Bark, root, bales.....lb	.30	.31	Cassia Buds, 66lb cases.....lb	.12	.12½
Whole bags.....lb	.08	.10	Tree, bales.....lb	.15	.16	China, select, mats cases.....lb	.05	.05½
Ambergris, black boxes.....lb	...	8.00	Blood Root, bags.....lb	.14	.15	Saigon, assort. bales.....lb	.25	.25½
Grey, boxes.....lb	...	28.00	Blueflag Root, bags.....lb	.24	.26	Cassia Fistula, baskets.....lb	.08½	.09
Ammoniac, tears bags.....lb	1.50	1.60	Bryonia Root, bags.....lb	.10	.12	Castor Beans, bags.....lb	.03	.03½
Angelica Root, dom bags.....lb	.15	.16	BUCHU LEAVES, short, 250lb bales	.02	.07	Castoreum, 1lb bot.....lb	...	4.00
Angostura Bark, bags.....lb	.14	.15	Less bales.....lb	.08	1.00	Catechu Gum, bags.....lb	.10	.10
Anise, Levant bags.....lb	.17	.17½	Long, bales.....lb	...	...	Catnip Herb, bales.....lb	.10	.15
Star, cases.....lb	.13½	.14½	Buckthorn Bark, bales.....lb	.07½	.08	Celery Seed, 220lb bags.....lb	.20	.20½
Spanish, bags.....lb	.18½	.19	Burdock Root, bags.....lb	.10	.12	Celery Wax, white bags.....lb	.08½	.09
Annato Seed, bags.....lb	.03	.03½	Burgundy Pitch, dom. 110lb stands	...	...	Yellow, 200lb bags.....lb	.07½	.08½
ARABIC GUM, 200lb cases.....lb	.25	.27	Gross for net.....lb	...	.05	CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, Roman bales	.05	.70
Seconds, 250lb bags.....lb	.20	.22	Calabar Beans, bags.....lb	.17	.18	Hung. cases bales.....lb	.26	.28
Sorts, amber, 200lb bags, bbls..lb	.15½	.16	Calamus Root, bleached cases...lb	.45	.50	Charcoal Willow, powd. bbls....lb	.08	.07
Powd., USP 300lb bbls.....lb	.20	.22	Unbleached, bags.....lb	.10	.11	Wood, powd bbls.....lb	.04	.04½
Areca Nuts, 150lb bags.....lb	.10	.12	Calendula Petals, imp. bales....lb	...	.50	Chestnut Bark, bags.....lb	.07	.08
Powd., 200lb bbls.....lb	.12	.14	Calisaya Bark, bales.....lb	.12	.14	Herb, bales.....lb	.06	.06½
Arnica Flowers, bales.....lb	.08½	.09	Camphor, see Chemicals	...	...	Chicle Gum, bags.....lb	.60	.75
Root, bags.....lb	.25	.26	Canary Seed, Morocco bags.....lb	.05½	.06	Chiretta, bales.....lb	...	.20
Arrowroot, Amer. powd. bbls....lb	.05	.06	South American, bags.....lb	.04	.04½	Cinchona Bark, red quills bales..lb	.50	.55
St. Vincent, powd. bbls.....lb	.07½	.08	Candella Wax, bags.....lb	...	.35	Broken, bales.....lb	.12	.14
Asafetida, USP, 250lb cases.....lb	.40	.42	Cannella Alba Bark, bales.....lb	.45	.48	Cinnamon, Ceylon, bales.....lb	.15	.20
Powd., 50lb bxs.....lb	.60	.62	Cannabis, true imp. bags.....lb	...	...	Civet, Abyssin horns.....lb	2.75	2.85
BALM GILEAD BUDS, bags.....lb	.43	.48	American (no assay) bales....lb	...	.20	Clover Tops, bags.....lb	.10	.12
Balmomy Herb, bales.....lb	.14	.15	USP, bales.....lb	1.00	1.10	Cloves, Zanzibar, 135lb bales...lb	.36	.37
			Cantharides, Chinese cases.....lb	1.00	1.25	Amboyas, bales.....lb	...	...
			Powd., boxes.....lb	1.20	1.25	Penang, bales.....lb	...	...

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Cochineal, USP boxes.....	.40	: .50	Dogwood Bark, Jamaica bags.....	.10	: .11	Grindelia Robusta Herb, bales..	...	: .12
Coca Leaves, Huancu bags.....	...	: ...	Flowers, bales.....	...	: .15	Guaiac Gum, 200 lb cases.....	.65	: .70
Truxillo, bags.....	...	: .50	Doggrass Root, USP cut bags.....	.09	: .10	Guarana, tins, cases.....	.60	: .75
Cobosh Root, Black bags.....	.08	: .08 1/2	Dragons Blood, mass cases.....	.60	: .62	Gum, see Arabic Gum, etc.		
Blue, bags.....	.09	: .09 1/2	Reeds, boxes.....	.75	: .80	HELLEBORE ROOT,		
Colchicum Root, bags.....	.11	: .12	ECHINACEA ROOT, bags.....	.32	: .33	Black, pvd. bbls.....	...	: .15
Seed, bags.....	.12	: .13	Elecampane Root, bags.....	.09	: .10	White, bags.....	...	: .12
Colombo Root, whole bags.....	.03	: .04	Elder Flowers, bales.....	.22	: .23	Powdered, 250 lb bbls.....	.15	: .16
Colocynth, apples cases bbls.....	.20	: .22	Elemi Gum, 80 lb cases.....	.10	: .12	Helonias Root, (unicorn false)		
Pulp, USP bales.....	.20	: .30	Elm, select 5 lb bundles cases.....	.27	: .28	bags.....	...	: .55
Coltsfoot Leaves, bags.....	.07	: .07 1/2	Grinding, bags.....	.14	: .15	Hemp Seed, Manchurian bags.....	.03 1/2	: .04 1/2
Comfrey Root, bags.....	.20	: .21	Powdered, bbls.....	.13	: .17	Chilian, bags.....	...	: ...
Condurango Bark, bales.....	.07	: .08	ERGOT, Russian.....	...	: ...	Hennbane Leaves, bales.....	.60	: .63
Conium Seeds, bags.....	.15	: .16	Spanish, 150-200 lb bags.....	...	: ...	Henna Leaves, bales.....	.18	: .19
Copaiba Balsam Para 80 lb cases	.24	: .25	Eucalyptus Leaves, bales.....	.05	: .05 1/2	Honey, Calif. 120 lb cases.....	...	: .11
S. Amer. 80 lb cases.....	.20	: .30	Euphorbia Pluifera Herb, bags.....	.14	: .15	Hops, N. Y. prime bales.....	.23	: .25
Corn Silk, bales.....	.05	: .05 1/2	Euphorbium Gum, cases.....	...	: .35	Pacific Coast prime bales.....	.23	: .25
Coriander Seed, Bombay bags.....	...	: ...	Powdered, boxes.....	...	: .55	Horhound Herb, bales.....	.07 1/2	: .08
Morocco, bags.....	.12	: .13	Fennel Seed, French bags.....	.11 1/2	: .12	Horsetail Rush, bags.....	.14	: .15
Bleached, bags.....	.15	: .16	German, bags.....	.16	: .17	INDIA GUM, see Karaya		
Cotton Root Bark, bales.....	.13	: .14	Flax Seed, whole 180 lb bbls.....	12.25	: 12.50	Insect Flowers, open whole bales	...	: .42
Cramp Bark, so-called bales.....	.08	: .09	Ground, 180 lb bbls.....	.06 1/2	: .07	Closed whole, bales.....	...	: .44
True, bags.....	.40	: .42	Foenegreek Seed, 200 lb bags.....	.04 1/2	: .05	Powdered, pure 200 lb bbls.....	.52	: .53
Cranebill Root, bags.....	.12	: .12 1/2	Fir Balsam, Canada cans.....	10.75	: 11.00	Flowers and stems, 50 p. c.		
CUBEB BERRIES, 130 lb bags.....	.85	: .90	Oregon, bbls. cans.....	1.30	: 1.45	200 lb bbls.....	.33	: .35
XX, bags.....	.90	: 1.00	Fish Berries, 100-125 lb bags.....	.03 1/2	: .03 1/2	Ipecac Root Cartagena bags.....	1.60	: 1.65
Powdered, boxes.....	.95	: 1.00	Fringe Tree Bark, bags.....	.18	: .20	Powdered, 200 lb bbls, boxes.....	1.80	: 1.90
Cumin Seed, Levant bags.....	...	: ...	GALANGAL ROOT, bags.....	.07	: .08	Rio Whole, bags.....	1.60	: 1.65
Morocco, bags.....	.30	: .31	Galbanum Gum, cans.....	1.05	: 1.10	Powdered, 200 lb bbls, boxes.....	1.80	: 1.90
Culvers Root, bags.....	.18	: .20	Gambier Gum, bags.....	.06	: .06 1/2	Isinglass, American, 130 lb 'cs.....	.65	: .70
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste, straps.....	.19	: .20	Gamboge Gum, 160 lb cases.....	1.20	: 1.25	Russian, (Beluga) bxs ctus.....	...	: 10.00
Jewelers, large, straps.....	.45	: .50	Gelsemium Root, bags.....	.11	: .12	JABORANDI LEAVES, bales.....	.30	: .31
Small, straps.....	.35	: .40	Gentian Root, bags.....	.08 1/2	: .10 1/2	Jalap Root, whole 150 lb bags.....	.18	: .20
French, straps.....	...	: .20	Ginger, African, bags.....	.09 1/2	: .09 1/2	Powdered, USP 250 lb bbls.....	.23	: .25
Powdered, boxes.....	...	: .14	Jamaica, grinding, bags bbls.....	.33	: .40	Japan Wax, 224 lb cases.....	.15 1/2	: .16
Damar Gum, bales.....	.30	: .32	Japan, bags.....	.09 1/2	: .09 1/2	Job's Tears, white bags.....	.07	: .08
Damiana Leaves, bales.....	.10	: .12	Cochin, ABC & lemon, bags.....	.11 1/2	: .12	Juniper Berries, 125 lb bags.....	.03	: .03 1/2
Dandelion Root, imp. bags.....	.07 1/2	: .08	Ginseng Root, cultivated, bags.....	2.00	: 8.00	KAMALA, boxes.....	3.15	: 3.25
Deer Tongue Leaves, bales.....	.07 1/2	: .08	Northwestern Wild, bags.....	9.00	: 10.00	Karaya Gum, powdered bbls.....	.15	: .20
Digitalis Leaves, bales.....	.06 1/2	: .07	Southern Wild, bags.....	8.00	: 9.00	Kava Kava Root, bags.....	.16	: .17
Dill Seed, bags.....	.10	: .11	Golden Seal Root, bags.....	...	: 3.50	Kino Gum, black cases.....	...	: .50
			Powdered, boxes.....	3.60	: 3.75	Kola Nuts, 150 lb bags.....	.04	: .05
			Grains of Paradise, bags.....	.12	: .13	Komso Flowers, bags.....	...	: 2.50

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LADY SLIPPER ROOT, bags....lb	.60	..	.65	Musk, pods Cabardine tins.....oz	16.00	..	17.00	Patchouli Leaves, bales.....lb	.25	..	.28
Larkspur Seed, bags.....lb	.22	..	.23	Tonquin.....oz	22.00	..	25.00	Pepper, black Sling, bales.....lb	.09 1/2	..	.09 1/2
Laurel Leaves, bales.....lb	.04 1/2	..	.05	Grain Cab.....oz	25.00	..	26.00	White, bags.....lb	.12 1/2	..	.13 1/2
Lavender Flowers, bales.....lb	..	..	..	Tonquin.....oz	35.00	..	38.00	Peppers, red Mombasa bags.....lb	.33	..	.33
Leeches, tubs.....Per 100	..	..	15.00	Synthetic, see Chemicals.	..	..	..	Cherries, bags.....lb	.16 1/2	..	.17
Lemon Peel, bags.....lb	.08 1/2	..	.09	Musk Root, Russian bags.....lb	..	..	..	Bombay, bags.....lb	.15	..	.15 1/2
Licorice Root, Russian cut.....lb	.06 1/2	..	.07	Mustard Seed, Bari brown bags..lb	.07 1/2	..	.07 1/2	Japan, bags.....lb	.42	..	.43
Spanish, natural bales.....lb	.06 1/2	..	.07 1/2	Bombay, brown.....lb	..	..	.07 1/2	Pennyroyal Herb, bales.....lb	.08	..	.14
Selected, 2 & 10 lb bundles..lb	.19	..	.22	California, brown.....lb	.07 1/2	..	.08	Peppermint Leaves, imp. bales..lb	.18	..	.20
Powdered, bbls.....lb	.08 1/2	..	.09 1/2	Yellow.....lb	..	..	.08	Peru Balsam, 120 lb kegs.....lb	1.65	..	1.75
Life Everlasting Herbs, bales..lb	.05	..	.06	Chinese, yellow.....lb	.04	..	.04 1/2	Pichi Leaves, bags.....lb	.16	..	.18
Lime Juice, clarified bbls.....gal	.50	..	.60	English, yellow.....lb	.08	..	.08 1/2	Pimento, select bags.....lb	.04 1/2	..	.04 1/2
Linden Flowers, with leaves, bales lb	..	..	.20	Dutch, yellow.....lb	.08	..	.09	Pink Root, true bags.....lb	.70	..	.75
Without Leaves, bales.....lb	..	..	.30	Danish, yellow.....lb	.07 1/2	..	.09	Pitch, Burgundy, see Burgundy Pitch	..	..	..
Liverwort Leaves, bales.....lb	..	..	.25	Myrrh Gum, select 200 lb cs....lb	.50	..	.55	Flourish Root, bags.....lb	.22	..	.23
Lobelia Herb, bales.....lb	.09	..	.10	Sorts, cases.....lb	.45	..	.48	Plantain Leaves, bales.....lb	..	..	.15
Lobelia Seed, bags.....lb	..	..	.70	NUTGALLS, Chinese bags.....lb	.16	..	.17	Poke Berries, bags.....lb	..	..	.16
Lovage Root, bags.....lb	.30	..	.35	Aleppy, bags.....lb	.13	..	.14	Poke Root, bags.....lb	.07	..	.07 1/2
Lupulin, boxes.....lb	1.25	..	1.30	Nutmegs, 110s cases.....lb	.20	..	.21	Pomegranate Bark, of root bags..lb	.16	..	.17
Lycopodium, 88 lb cs.....lb	.75	..	.85	75s 80s cases.....lb	.24 1/2	..	.25	Of Fruit, bags.....lb	.16	..	.17
MACE, Siam, No. 1 cases.....lb	.45	..	.46	Nux Vomica Buttons, bags.....lb	.07	..	.08	Poppy Flowers, red bags.....lb	.30	..	.35
Banda, No. 1 cases.....lb	.47 1/2	..	.48	Powdered, 200 lb bbls.....lb	.10 1/2	..	.11	Poppy Seed, Dutch bags.....lb	.18	..	.20
Batavia, cases.....lb	.40	..	.41	OAK BARK, red bags.....lb	.05	..	.06	German, bags.....lb	.17	..	.17 1/2
Malva Flowers, blue bales.....lb	.35	..	.38	White, bags.....lb	.05	..	.06	Turkish, bags.....lb	.06	..	.08
Black, bales.....lb	..	..	..	Olibanum Gum, sift 280 lb cases..lb	.10	..	.11	Blue Indian, bags.....lb	.08	..	.08 1/2
Manna, large flake cases.....lb	.85	..	.90	Tears, 280 lb cases.....lb	.15	..	.17	White Indian, bags.....lb	.07	..	.07 1/2
Small flake, cases.....lb	.52	..	.55	Opium, gum USP cases.....lb	..	..	6.25	Prickly Ash Bark Southern, bags lb	.14	..	.14 1/2
Sorts, cases.....lb	.45	..	.46	Granular, cans.....lb	..	..	7.00	Northern, bags.....lb	.14	..	.14 1/2
Mandrake Root, bags.....lb	.17	..	.18	Powdered, USP cans.....lb	..	..	7.00	Prickly Ash Berries, bags.....lb	.11	..	.12
Mastic Gum, 120 lb cases.....lb	.45	..	.48	Orange Flowers, cases.....lb	..	..	1.00	Prince's Pine, bales.....lb	.14	..	.15
Memecoon Bark, bags.....lb	.11	..	.12	Orange Peel, bitter bags.....lb	.05 1/2	..	.06	Pulsatilla Herb, bags.....lb	..	..	.40
Matico Leaves, bales.....lb	..	..	.20	Sweet, bags.....lb	.05	..	.05 1/2	Pumpkin Seed, bags.....lb	.14	..	.15
Marjoram Leaves, German bales..lb	.22 1/2	..	.23 1/2	Orris Root Florentine bold bags lb	.07	..	.08	QUASSIA CHIPS, bags.....lb	.08	..	.08 1/2
French, bales.....lb	.13 1/2	..	.16	Verona, bags.....lb	.05	..	.06	Queen of the Meadow Herb, bags..lb	.06	..	.06 1/2
Millet Seed, dom. yellow bags...lb	.03	..	.04	Powdered, 200 lb bbls.....lb	.08	..	.09	Quince Seed, bags.....lb	1.25	..	1.75
Montan, Wax, crude bags.....lb	.04 1/2	..	.05	Fingers, cases.....lb	.75	..	.80	RAPE SEED, South Amer. bags..lb	.06 1/2	..	.07
Bleached.....lb	..	..	..	Ozokerite Wax, brown hard bags..lb	.22	..	.24	Dutch, bags.....lb	.08 1/2	..	.08 1/2
Moss, Iceland bales.....lb	.07	..	.08	Green, hard bags.....lb	.25	..	.26	Japanese, small, bags.....lb	.06 1/2	..	.07
Irish, bleached bales.....lb	.07	..	.09	Refined, yellow bags.....lb	..	..	..	Raspberries, dried boxes.....lb	.35	..	.40
Mullein Flowers, tins.....lb	..	..	.65	PAPRIKA, bags.....lb	.16	..	.24	Rhatany Root, bags.....lb	.10	..	.11
				Pareira Brava Root, bags.....lb	.23	..	.25	RHUBARB, H. D. cases.....lb	.49	..	.53
				Parsley Seed, bags.....lb	.08	..	.09	Powdered, 200 lb bbls.....lb	.56	..	.60
								Rosemary Leaves, bales.....lb	.03	..	.04

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## Crude Drugs

Rosemary Flowers, cases bales...D	.28	: .30	Snake Root, Canada natural bags...D	...	: .30	Tragacanth Gum, No. 1, ribbon,		
Rose Petals, pale .....	.25	: .30	Stripped, bags .....	...	: .45	200 lb. ca. ....D	1.75	: 1.80
Rue Herb, bales.....D	..	: .65	SOAP BARK, whole, 150-200 lb			No. 2 to No. 6, cases ....D	1.00	: 1.50
Rue Herb, bales.....D	.25	: .30	bales .....	.06½	: .07	Powdered, 50 lb boxes.....D	1.00	: 1.50
SABADILLA SEED, bags.....D	.10	: .12	Cut, 125-175 lb bags.....D	.08	: .08½	Turkish, cases .....	.75	: .90
Saffron Flowers, Amer. bales....D	1.50	: 1.60	Crushed, 200 lb bbls.....D	.08½	: .09	Turmeric Root, Madras bags....D	.07	: .07½
Valencia, 1 lb cases.....D	27.00	: 29.00	Powdered, 200 lb bbls.....D	.12	: .13	Aleppy, bags .....	.06	: .06½
Sage, Dalmatian bales.....D	.05	: .06	Spearmint Leaves, American bales.D	.23	: .24	China, bags .....	.05½	: .06
Greek, bales .....	.03½	: .04	Spermaceti, blocks cakes cases...D	.36	: .37	Turpentine, Venice, true 80 lb ca.D	.30	: .35
Spanish, bales .....	.03	: .04	Spikenard Root, bags.....D	.17	: .18	Artificial, 80 lb cases.....D	.09½	: .12
Sandalwood, chips bags.....D	..	: .35	Spruce Gum, boxes.....D	1.00	: 1.50	Spirits, see Naval Stores		
Ground, bags .....	..	: .40	Squaw Vine, bales.....D	.15	: .16	UNICORN ROOT, false, see Helonias		
Sandarac Gum, 300 lb bbls.....D	.25	: .28	Squill Root, white bags.....D	.04	: .04½	True, see Aletris		
Sarsaparilla, Honduras bales....D	.47	: .48	Stavesacre Seed, bags.....D	..	: .35	Uva Ursi Leaves, bales.....D	.05½	: .06
Mexican, bales .....	.32½	: .33	Stillingia Root, bags.....D	.09	: .09½	VALERIAN ROOT, Belgian bags.D	.13	: .14
Sassafras Bark, ordinary bales...D	.10	: .14	Stone Root, bags.....D	.09	: .10	Vanilla Beans Mex. whole cases.D	10.00	: 12.00
Select, bales .....	.18	: .19	Storax, liquid artif.....D	.75	: .80	Cuts, cases .....	7.00	: 7.25
Savory Leaves, bales.....D	.09½	: .10	Gen. USP .....	1.10	: 1.20	Bourbon, cases .....	2.75	: 3.25
Saw Palmetto Berries, bags.....D	.12	: .13	St. Ignatius Beans, bags.....D	..	: .22	South American, cases.....D	7.00	: 7.25
Scammony Resin, boxes.....D	1.00	: 1.10	St. John's Bread, bags.....D	.03	: .06	Tahiti, yellow label cases.....D	2.00	: 2.25
Scammony Root, bags.....D	.05	: .06	Stramonium Leaves, bales.....D	.08½	: .09	Green Label, cases.....D	2.00	: 2.25
Senna Root, bags.....D	.75	: .80	Stramonium Seed, bags.....D	.13	: .14	Violet Flowers, bags.....D	..	: .70
SENNA, Alex, 150 lb cases.....D	.32	: .35	Strophanthus Seed, Hispidus....D	..	: .35	WAHOO BARK, of root bags.....D	.52	: .53
Half Leaf, 350 lb bales.....D	.14	: .15	Kombe, bags .....	..	: .35	Of Tree, bags.....D	.25	: .26
Siftings, 400 lb bales.....D	.09	: .09½	Sunflower Seed, domestic bags...D	.07	: .07½	White Pine Bark, rossed, bags..D	.06	: .07
Powdered, 200 lb bbls.....D	.12	: .13	South American, bags.....D	.05½	: .06	White Poplar Bark, bags.....D	.04	: .05
Tinnevely, job. 350 lb bales..D	.10	: .14	TAGALDER BARK, bags.....D	.05	: .05½	Wild Cherry Bark, thin green		
Grinding, 350 lb bales.....D	.05	: .08	Tamarinds, bbls.....D	.03	: .03½	Rossed, bales .....	.10	: .12
Pods, 350 lb bales.....D	.06½	: .07	Kegs .....	2.75	: 3.00	Thick Rossed, bales.....D	.06½	: .07
Powdered, 200 lb bbls.....D	.08	: .09	Tansy Leaves, bales.....D	.18	: .20	Thin Natural, bales.....D	.07	: .07½
Serpentaria Root, bags.....D	.85	: .90	Tar. Barbadoes, 50 gal. bbls. gal.	1.60	: 1.75	Thick Natural, bales.....D	.04½	: .05
Shellac, DC cases.....D	.95	: 1.00	Thus Gum, bbls.....D	4.50	: 6.00	Willow, bark bags.....D	..	: .06
Fine Orange, cases.....D	.85	: .88	Thyme, Spanish bales.....D	.07½	: .08	White, bags .....	..	: .15
Second Orange, cases.....D	.73	: .80	French, bales .....	.09½	: .09½	Witch Hazel Bark, bags.....D	..	: .08
T.N., bags .....	.67	: .70	Tillia. See Linden			Witch Hazel Leaves, bales.....D	.08	: .09
Ground reg., cases.....D	.78	: .80	Tolu Balsam, 90 lb cases.....D	.70	: .75	Worm Seed, American bags.....D	.10	: .11
Regular Bleached, cases.....D	.78	: .80	Tonga Bark, bags.....D	.30	: .31	Levant, bags .....	2.90	: 3.00
Bone Dry, cases.....D	.80	: .82	Tonka Beans, Angostura cases..D	2.00	: 2.25	Wormwood Herb, imported bales.D	.10	: .12
Sideritis Herb, cut bags.....D	.19	: .30	Para, cases .....	.80	: .90	YELLOW DOCK ROOT, bags.....D	..	: .12
Simaruba Bark, bales.....D	.12	: .13	Surinam, cases .....	.85	: 1.00	Yellow Parilla Root, bags.....D	..	: .20
Skullcap Leaves, bales.....D	..	: .30				Yerba Santa, bags .....	.10	: .11
Sloe Berries, bags.....D	.10	: .12				Zedoary Root, bags.....D	.05½	: .06

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## Essential Oils

Essential Oils					
Almond, Bitter USP 5 lb. bots....	lb	4.75 : 5.25	Copaiba, USP 50 lb. tins.....	lb	.40 : .45
Bitter fl PA 5 lb. bots.....	lb	4.75 : 5.00	Coriander, USP 1 lb. bot.....	lb	11.50 : 12.00
Artificial. (See Benzaldehyde—Chemicals)			Croton, USP 25 lb. tins.....	lb	1.00 : 1.10
Sweet, 56 lb. cans.....	lb	.47 : .55	Cubeb, USP 5 lb. bot.....	lb	6.00 : 6.25
Peach Kernel, 55 lb. tins.....	lb	.25 : .27	Cumin, 1 lb. bot.....	lb	10.00 : 12.00
Apricot, see Peach Kernel			Dill, 1 lb. bot.....	lb	5.00
Amber, crude 25 lb. tins.....	lb	.75 : .80	Erigeron, 20 lb. tins.....	lb	1.75 : 1.90
Rectified, 25 lb. tins.....	lb	1.00 : 1.10	EUCALYPTUS, Austl. USP		
Angelica Root, 1 lb. bot.....	lb	38.00 : 39.00	56 lb. cs.....	lb	.37½ : .40
Seed, 1 lb. bot.....	lb	36.00 : 38.00	Fennel USP, 25 lb. tins.....	lb	1.40 : 1.50
ANISE, Tech., 66 lb. case.....	lb	.55 : .60	Geranium, Algerian 25 lb. tins..	lb	10.25 : 10.50
USP 50 lb. tins.....	lb	.60 : .65	Bourbon, 25 lb. tins.....	lb	6.00 : 6.25
Bay, 25 lb. tins.....	lb	2.50 : 2.75	Turkish, 28 lb. tins.....	lb	5.00
Bergamot, USP 25 lb. coppers..	lb	3.60 : 3.75	Ginger, 1 lb. bot.....	lb	5.25 : 5.50
Artificial, 25 lb. cans.....	lb	2.50 : 2.75	Gingergrass, 28 lb. tins.....	lb	2.75 : 3.00
Birch Tar, rect. 5 lb. bot.....	lb	2.75	Hemlock, 50 lb. cans.....	lb	1.00 : 1.10
Crude, 50 lb. tins.....	lb	1.75	Juniper Berries, USP 25 lb. tins..	lb	1.10 : 1.15
Bois de Rose, 25 lb. tins.....	lb	3.00 : 3.50	Wood, 50 lb. tins.....	lb	.50 : .60
Cajuput, native 50 lb. tins.....	lb	.65 : .70	Lavender, USP, 28 lb. tins.....	lb	3.25 : 4.00
Cade, USP 25 lb. tins.....	lb	.50 : .60	Spike, Spanish 50 lb. cans.....	lb	.80 : .85
USP, 5 lb. bot.....	lb	.70 : .80	LEMON, Ital. USP, 25 lb. cop.....		
Calamus, 5 lb. bot.....	lb	4.25 : 4.75	American, USP, 25 lb. tins.....	lb	.67½ : .80
Camphor, 1000 lb. drums.....	lb	.11½ : .12	Lemongrass, native, 50 lb. cans..	lb	.65 : .70
Japanese, white, 72 lb. cases..	lb	.18 : .20	Limes, express 25 lb. tins.....	lb	.95 : 1.00
Chinese, white 1000 lb. drums..	lb	.17 : .18	Distilled 25 lb. tins.....	lb	2.65 : 2.75
Cananga, Native 25 lb. tins.....	lb	2.75 : 3.00	Linaloe, Mex. 80 lb. cases.....	lb	.50 : .55
Rectified, 25 lb. tins.....	lb	3.50 : 4.00	Mace, distilled 50 lb. tins.....	lb	2.60 : 2.80
Caraway, USP rect. 25 lb. tins..	lb	4.00 : 4.25	Mirbane, ref., see Nitrobenzene—Chemicals		
Crude, 50 lb. tins.....	lb	3.75 : 4.00	Mustard, USP, 1 lb. bot.....	lb	17.00
Cardamon, USP 1 lb. bot.....	lb	13.00 : 14.00	Artif., USP, 5 lb. bot.....	lb	3.00 : 3.10
Carrot, 5 lb. bot.....	lb	6.75 : 7.00	Neroli, Bigarade ½ and 1 lb. bot.oz	lb	5.00 : 6.50
CASSIA, 75-80 p e 66 lb. cases..	lb	1.85 : 1.90	Petale, 1 lb. bot.....	lb	7.00 : 15.00
Redistilled, USP 50 lb. cans.....	lb	.85 : .90	Artificial, 1 lb. bot.....	lb	10.00 : 25.00
Cedar Leaf, 50 lb. tins.....	lb	.28 : .27	Nutmeg, USP 25 lb. tins.....	lb	.85 : 1.05
Cedar Wood, light 1000 lb. drums.	lb	9.00 : 10.00	Orange, bitter 25 lb. tins.....	lb	1.90 : 2.00
Celery, 1 lb. bot.....	lb	12.00 : 17.00	Sweet, W. Ind., 25 lb. tins.....	lb	2.45 : 2.60
Cinnamon, Ceylon 1 lb. bot.....	lb	2.00	Italian, 25 lb. cop.....	lb	2.70 : 2.85
CITRONELLA, 50 lb. tins.....	lb	.65 : .67	American, 25 lb. tins.....	lb	2.90 : 3.00
Ceylon, 400 lb. drums.....	lb	.62½ : .65	Origanum, 50 lb. cans.....	lb	.25 : .30
Java, 400 lb. drums.....	lb	.75 : .80	Parsley, 1 lb. bot.....	lb	5.00 : 5.50
50 lb. tins.....	lb	.85	Patchouli, 5 lb. bot.....	lb	8.25 : 12.00
Cloves, USP 50 lb. cans.....	lb	2.35	Pennyroyal, dom 25 lb. tins.....	lb	1.75 : 2.00
6 lb. bot.....	lb	2.45	Imported, 25 lb. tins.....	lb	1.65 : 1.75
			PEPPERMINT, nat. 60 lb. cases..	lb	3.10 : 3.15
			Redist., USP, 60 lb. cases.....	lb	3.40 : 3.50
			Petit Grain, S. Am. 25 lb. tins..	lb	1.90 : 2.00
			French, 1 lb. bot.....	lb	7.50 : 8.00
			Pinus Sylvestris, 25 lb. tins.....	lb	1.75
			Pumilio, USP 25 lb. tins.....	lb	3.00
			Rose, Fr., 8, 16 & 32 oz. pkgs.oz	lb	10.00
			Bulg., 8, 16 & 32 oz. pkgs.oz	lb	0.50 : 7.50
			Artificial, 1 lb. bot.....	lb	2.00 : 3.00
			Rosemary, USP 27½ lb. tins.....	lb	.50 : .55
			Tech., 27½ lb. tins.....	lb	.45 : .50
			Rue, 1 lb. bot.....	lb	4.25 : 4.50
			Sandalwood, F. Ind USP 40 lb. cases	lb	6.65 : 6.80
			W. Indian, (Amyris) 25 lb. tins..	lb	4.00 : 4.10
			Sassafras, USP 50 lb. cans.....	lb	.80 : .90
			Artificial, 63 lb. cans, 400 lb. drs..	lb	.42 : .45
			Savin, 5 lb. tins.....	lb	3.75 : 4.00
			Spearment, USP 60 lb. cases.....	lb	3.00 : 3.15
			Spruce, 50 lb. tins.....	lb	1.00 : 1.10
			Tansy, Amer., 20 lb. tins.....	lb	9.50 : 10.00
			Tar, 50 gal. bbls.....	gal.	.24½ : .26
			Refined, USP 25 lb. tins.....	lb	1.00 : 1.10
			Thyme, red, USP 25 lb. tins.....	lb	1.15 : 1.25
			White, USP 25 lb. tins.....	lb	.95 : 1.00
			Crude, 110 lb. drums.....	lb	5.00 : 6.00
			Vetiver, Bourbon 1 lb. bot.....	lb	25.00 : 28.00
			Java, 1 lb. bot.....	lb	2.75
			Wine, heavy 1 lb. bot.....	lb	2.00 : 3.00
			WINTERGREEN		
			Sweet bch, 25 lb. tins.....	lb	4.00 : 7.00
			Gaultheria, true 25 lb. tins.....	lb	4.1
			Synthetic, USP 50 lb. cases.....	lb	2.50 : 2.60
			Wormseed, Balt., USP 25 lb. tins..	lb	9.50 : 10.00
			Wormwood, dom., 25 lb. tins.....	lb	9.00 : 10.00
			Ylang Ylang, Bourbon 10 lb. tins..	lb	30.00 : 35.00
			Manila, 1 lb. bot.....	lb	10.00 : 12.00
			Artificial, 1 lb. bot.....	lb	2.75 : 3.00
			OLEORESINS		
			Aspidium, USP 1 lb. bot.....	lb	2.60 : 2.75
			Capsicum, USP, 5 lb. bot.....	lb	6.40 : 6.50
			Cubeb, USP 1 lb. bot.....	lb	2.50 : 2.65
			Ginger, 5 lb. bot.....	lb	2.75 : 3.00
			Maletorn. See Aspidium		
			Mullein (so-called) 1 lb. bot.....	lb	1.50
			Orris, 1 lb. bot.....	lb	18.00
			Pepper, black, USP, 1 lb. bot.....	lb	3.50 : 4.00
			Vanilla, 1 lb. bot.....	lb	9.00 : 9.50

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NATURAL DERIVATIVES					
Anethol, 2 lb bot.....lb	1.75	: 2.50	Butyric Ether, See Ethyl Butyrate		
Borneol, 1 lb bot.....lb	...	: 3.50	Cinnamic Acid, 5 lb cans.....lb	2.75	: 3.00
Citronellal, 1 lb bot.....lb	1.75	: 2.00	Cinnamic Alcohol, 1 lb bot.....lb	15.00	: 16.00
CITRAL, 25 lb cans.....lb	3.00	: 3.50	Cinnamic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot.....lb	3.25	: 3.75
EUCALYPTOL, USP, 25 lb cans..lb	.80	: .85	CITRONELLOL, 1 lb bot.....lb	8.00	: 12.00
Eugenol, USP, 25 lb cans.....lb	3.25	: 3.50	COUMARIN, 25 lb cans.....lb	3.50	: 3.75
Geraniol, 50 lb cans.....lb	2.25	: 3.00	Second Hands.....lb	3.40	: 3.50
Pure, 5 lb bot.....lb	3.50	: 4.00	DIETHYL PHTHALATE, 25 lb cans..lb	.85	: .90
Iso-Eugenol, 1 lb bot.....lb	4.00	: 4.50	Diphenylsulfide, 500 lb drums.....lb	.85	: .90
Rhodinol, 1 lb bot.....lb	4.50	: 5.50	Ethyl Acetate, pure, 5 lb bot.....lb	.45	: .50
SAFROL, 60 lb cans.....lb	.55	: .60	Ethyl Benzoate, 5 lb bot.....lb	1.75	: 2.00
Thymol, USP, 10 lb cans.....lb	4.10	: 4.25	Ethyl Butyrate, 5 lb bot.....lb	2.00	: 2.25
SYNTHETIC AROMATICS			Ethyl Cinnamate, 1 lb bot.....lb	5.00	: 5.50
Acetaldehyde, 50% sol pure, 5 lb bot..lb	1.75	: 2.00	Ethyl Formate, 5 lb bot.....lb	1.00	: 1.10
Acetophenone CP, 1 lb bot.....lb	3.50	: 4.00	Ethyl Valerate, 5 lb bot.....lb	4.50	: 4.75
Amyl Acetate, pure, 5 gal cans.gal	4.00	: 6.00	Formic Ether, See Ethyl Formate		
Amyl Butyrate, 1 lb bot.....lb	2.00	: 2.10	Geranyl Acetate, 1 lb bot.....lb	5.25	: 5.50
Amyl Formate, 1 lb bot.....lb	1.75	: 2.00	Hellotropin, 10 lb bot.....lb	2.25	: 2.50
AMYL SALICYLATE, 100 lb chys..lb	1.25	: 1.40	Indol, CP, 1 oz bot.....oz	10.00	: 11.00
Anisic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot.....lb	3.50	: 4.00	Ionone, 1 lb bot.....lb	5.50	: 8.00
BENZALDEHYDE, USP, 25 lb cans..lb	1.40	: 1.50	Linalyl Acetate, 1 lb bot.....lb	8.00	: 9.00
FFC, 25 lb cans.....lb	1.60	: 1.70	Linalyl Benzoate, 1 lb bot.....lb	13.00	: 14.00
Benzoic Ether, See Ethyl Benzoate			METHYL ANTHRANILATE, 1 lb bot..lb	2.75	: 3.00
Benzyl Acetate, 100 lb chys.....lb	1.15	: 1.20	Methyl Cinnamate, 1 lb bot.....lb	5.00	: 5.75
Benzyl Alcohol, 5 lb bot.....lb	1.10	: 1.25	Methyl Paracresol, 1 lb bot.....lb	8.00	: 9.00
BENZYL BENZOATE, 5 lb bot.....lb	1.40	: 1.70	METHYL SALICYLATE, USP 50 lb		
Benzyl Formate, 1 lb bot.....lb	3.50	: 3.75	cases.....lb	.41	: .42
Bromstyrol, 25 lb kegs.....lb	...	: 3.50	Second Hands.....lb	.39	: .40
			Mirbane, rect. 1000 lb drums.....lb	.10	: .11
			Musk Ambrette, 1 lb cans.....lb	12.00	: 14.00
			Musk Ketone, 1 lb cans.....lb	9.00	: 10.00
			Musk Xylene, 5 lb cans.....lb	2.25	: 2.75
			Nerolin, 1 lb cans.....lb	2.00	: 2.50
			Phenylacetaldehyde, 1 lb bot.....lb	7.50	: 9.00
			Phenylacetic Acid, 1 lb bot.....lb	2.50	: 4.00
			PHENYLETHYLALCOHOL, 1 lb bot..lb	5.00	: 6.00
			Phenylpropylalcohol, 1 lb bot...lb	15.00	: 16.00

TERPINEOL, CP, 1000 lb drums..lb	.50	: .60
Cans 50 lb.....lb	.55	: .60
Imported, 25 lb cans.....lb	.70	: .75
Terpinyl Acetate, 25 lb cans.....lb	1.65	: 1.75
Cans, 16 oz.....oz	.43	: .45
VANILLIN, USP, 400 oz cans.....oz	.47	: .48
Second Hands, cans.....oz	.43	: .47
Valerianic Ether, See Ethyl Valerate		
Yara Yara, 1 lb cans.....oz	2.00	: 2.50

## PERFUMERS' SUNDRIES

Almond Meal, 25 lb cans.....lb	.28	: .40
Ambergris, black, bxs.....oz	...	: 8.00
Ambergris, gray, bxs.....oz	...	: 28.00
Balsam Copaiba, Para, 80 lb cases..lb	.24	: .25
South American, 80 lb cases..lb	.29	: .30
Balsam Peru, 60 lb cans.....lb	1.65	: 1.75
Balsam Tolu, 90 lb cases.....lb	.70	: .75
Benzoin Gum, Siam, bxs.....lb	1.40	: 1.60
Castoreum, 1 lb bot.....lb	...	: 4.00
Chalk, precip., light, 175 lb bbls..lb	.04	: .04 1/4
Cherry Laurel Water, 5 gal cans.gal	1.15	: 1.25
Civet Abyssin horns.....oz	2.75	: 3.00
Labdanum, 5 lb bot.....lb	...	: 8.00
Lanolin hydrous, 350 lb bbls.....lb	.18	: .20
Anhydrous, 350 lb bbls.....lb	.22	: .24
Musk pods, Cabardine, tins.....oz	16.00	: 17.00
Tonquin, tins.....oz	22.00	: 25.00
Grains, Cabardine, tins.....oz	25.00	: 28.00
Tonquin, tins.....oz	35.00	: 38.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals		
Orris Rt Flor, powd bbls.....lb	.09	: .10
Verona, bbls.....lb	.08	: .09
Rice Starch, 140 lb bgs.....lb	.06	: .08
Rose Water, 5 gal chys.....gal	1.50	: 1.60
Sandalwood chips, powd, bags.....lb	.35	: .40
Saponin, 5 lb tins.....lb	1.55	: 1.75
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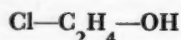


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For full particulars as to products and addresses see Index of Advertisers on the page following.

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Battelle & Renwick	Merchants Chemical Co.
Bowker Chemical Co.	Meteor Products Co.
Church & Dwight	Mathieson Alkali Works
The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.	The Miner-Edgar Co.
Commercial Solvents Corp.	Monsanto Chemical Works
Contact Process Co.	Nichols Copper Co.
Chas. Cooper & Co.	Pfaltz & Bauer
The Dow Chemical Co.	The Selden Co.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	Roesler & Hasselacher Chem.
Ellis Jackson & Co.	Semet Solvay Co.
B. G. Feinberg	Solvay Process Co.
General Chemical Co.	Stein Hall & Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.	Superfos Company
Wm. S. Gray & Co.	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.
R. W. Greeff & Co.	Victor Chemical Works
Edward Hill's Son & Co.	The Warner Chemical Co.
Industrial Chemical Co.	Wilkes-Martin-Wilkes Co.
Innis Speiden & Co.	Jacques Wolf & Co.

### FINE CHEMICALS

Abbott Laboratories	Magnus, Mabey & Reynard, Inc.
Baird & McGuire	Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
Bowker Chemical Co.	May & Baker
Carbide & Carbon Chem. Corp.	Merck & Co.
Chicago Starch Co.	Meteor Products Co.
Antoine Chiris Co.	H. A. Metz & Co.
Commercial Solvents Corp.	The Miner-Edgar Co.
Commonwealth Chemical Corp.	Monsanto Chemical Works
Charles Cooper & Co.	N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Wks.
The Dow Chemical Co.	Perth Amboy Chem. Wks.
Eastman Kodak Co.	Pfaltz & Bauer
Electro Bleaching Gas Co.	Pharma Chem. Corp.
B. G. Feinberg	Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten
E. Fougere & Co.	Roesler & Hasselacher Chem. Co.
T. Fujisawa & Co.	Rhodia Chem. Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.	Stein Hall & Co.
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R. W. Greeff & Co.	U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.
Hoffman-La Roche Chem. Wks.	Victor Chemical Works
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Calco Chemical Co.	H. A. Metz & Co.
Chemical Co. of America	National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Dow Chemical Co.	New Brunswick Chem. Co.
Dye Products & Chem. Co.	Newport Chemical Works
Essex Aniline Works	Pharma Chem. Corp.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	Sanborn Chemical Works
Ellis Jackson & Co.	Southern Dyestuffs Co.
Gary Chem. Co.	Stein Hall & Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.	Jacques Wolf & Co.

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The Barrett Co.	H. A. Metz & Company
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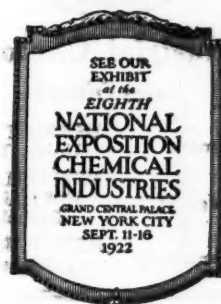
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<b>KANSAS CITY</b>	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., 1409 West 10th Street
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<b>PITTSBURGH</b>	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., 601 Empire Building
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<b>DETROIT</b>	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., 616 Union Trust Building
<b>INDIANAPOLIS</b>	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., 129 North Davidson Street
<b>CINCINNATI</b>	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., Evans St. and C. H. D. R. R.
<b>PEORIA</b>	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

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